CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28655—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell..	6th Feb.
R.L.	THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton....	13th "
†	RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	20th "
R.L.	ROME	5011	1000	A. S. Daniel	27th "
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell ..	5th Mar.
R.L.	KHEDIVE	3888	600	L. H. Moule	12th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th "
R.L.	MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th "
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell ..	2nd Apr.
R.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th "
R.L.	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell ..	30th "
R.L.	PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	7th May.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th "
R.L.	ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	21st "

The steamers marked R. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessls.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	25th "
MALWA	2270	500	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th "
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 11th, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
11th February. 10th March.
7th April. 5th May.

For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	22nd March.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	8th Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., Apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feby. 1, 1892.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4100	500	12th Feb. 1892.

THIS STEAMER is well-known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess. Greatly reduced Fares.

For further Particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th January, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
ROUMANIA	3387	W. Young	6th Feby.
ASIA	3593	J. Laird	20th Feb.
BRITANNIA	3069	J. Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	2nd April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	16th April.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 23, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 867 tons, on 6th February, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd February, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,615 tons, on the 7th February, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st February, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and very facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS will sail from BOMBAY for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle February.
ETOLIA*	3139	R. Jones	Late February.
IONIA*†	5330	E. Boyle	Middle March.
LYCIA*	3139	B. Fletcher	Late April.
NIAGARA*	3100	J. McConochie	Late April.
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle May.
ETOLIA*	3100	R. Jones	Late May.

* Carries both Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with Electric Light.
† Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.

First-class Passenger Accommodation at Reduced Rates. Fares: Rs. 350 to Rs. 450. Passengers landing at Plymouth are given 1st Class Railway Tickets to London at 2nd Class Fares.

For further particulars, apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, 19th January, 1892.

THE BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Will sail	
*ANNIE BARROW	3985	3rd	Week in Feby. for London.
MARY BEYTS	3750	1st	" in March, "
†*MINNA CRAIG	4700	3rd	" " "
†QUEEN OF INDIA	3691	1st	" in April, "

† Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
* Have Passenger Cabins and Saloon amidship.

These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers. All Cabins are on Upper Deck.

For full particulars apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

Bombay, January 18th, 1892.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27 LEADENHALL STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, Cash, Rs. 24; Credit, Rs. 26-8.

N.B.—Owing to Decline in Exchange the above Prices are Advanced 5 Per Cent. from the 21st ultimo

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PEACH BRANDY.

A CONSIGNMENT of this fine OLD LIQUEUR is just to hand.

		Cash.	Credit.
PRICE	Quarts	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 5 10
Do.	Pints	" 2 12	" 3 2

N.B.—Owing to Decline in Exchange the above Prices are Advanced 5 Per Cent. from the 21st ultimo.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48; for one year, 25; for 6 months, 13; for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

BEERS AND STOUT.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., LD., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual Guarantee as to Quality and Condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 5 8	6 4	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 3 12	4 4
Per case 4 doz. bottles	" 21 0	23 8	Per case 6 doz. half-bottles	" 21 0	23 8

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTERBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine Bitter Aromatic Flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of Alcohol, and possesses in an eminent Degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 6 0	6 12	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 4 0	4 8

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Sons' bottling is considered much the best; has by far the largest sale; and commands the highest price

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 6 4	7 0	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 4 2	4 10

	Cash. Bottles.	Half-Bottles.	Credit. Bots.	Half-Bots.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone, per dozen	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 4 0	Rs. 6 12	Rs. 4 8
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster and Sons	" 6 0	" 4 0	" 6 12	" 4 8
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz.	" 6 4	" 4 4	" 7 0	" 4 12

N. B.—Owing to DECLINE in EXCHANGE the above Prices are Advanced 5 Per Cent. from the 21st. ultimo.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

"BINET FILS"

DRY ELITE.

Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Qts.

TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

OIL AND WATER COLOURS,
PAINT BRUSHES AND SABLES,
CHINA PALETTES,
DRAWING PAPER,
SCHOOL BLOCKS.

N.B.—Owing to recent rapid fall in EXCHANGE, our Prices are INCREASED by about 5 Per Cent. from the 25th ultimo.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla, and Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE

FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

UNADULTERATED,

PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. NO deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

WINDTENSH

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY, TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottoes, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or Design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, Eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS,

PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., beg to draw attention to the following PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS just received:—

ALBUMINIZED PAPER, Pink and White.	PATENT PLATE ROCKERS.	REVOLVING LAMPS.	CARBOTT'S FILMS.
BROMIDE PAPER, Smooth Rapid.	PLATE LIFTERS.	PAPER MOUNTS.	ARISTOTYPE PAPER.
BROMIDE PAPER, Rough Rapid.	DRAINING RACKS.	Do. OXFORD LINES.	VIGNETTING CHAIRS and HEAD RESTS.
	WASHING RACKS.	VIGNETTING FRAMES.	
	CHAMPION HANDLE LAMPS.	KODAK FILMS.	Thornton's and Pickard's SHUTTERS.
		CLUB PRINT WASHERS.	

Photographic Chemicals, Diamond and Kodak Cameras, Lenses, Plates of all descriptions, and every requisite for the Studio always in Stock.

N. B.—Owing to recent rapid fall in EXCHANGE, our Prices are INCREASED by about 5 Per Cent. from the 25th ult.

BOMBAY: Fort, Byculla, and Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.

CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!!

MOTIWALA'S VEGETABLE DINNER PILLS.

BY really promoting digestion and improving the tone of the stomach, cure Headaches, Giddiness, Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulence, Heartburn, Biliousness, Hysteria, Constipation, Torpid Liver, and a number of ailments which are comprised in the term Dyspepsia. Thousands upon thousands are the Victims of Dyspepsia, old and young, male and female, suffer from it. Notwithstanding all their sufferings and miseries, the patients do not look unhealthy, nor do they draw the sympathy of their friends Such sufferers regain health and happiness by using Motiwala's Dinner Pills. The reason why these Pills succeed when all other Preparations fail, is that they are made up of Salines and Vegetable Drugs, which improve the action of the stomach and promote digestion. Price, 6 Annas per Phial.

FOR CERTIFICATE OF THE CURES, OPINIONS OF THE PRESS, SEE HAND-BILLS.

SOLE MANUFACTURER,

S. B. MOTIWALA,

FRERE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

(OUT OF NUMEROUS CERTIFICATES A FEW ARE GIVEN BELOW):—

I am recommending MOTIWALA'S PILLS (i.e., Cough and Dinner Pills) to all whom I meet, and wherever I have recommended, these Medicines have given every satisfaction.

JNO H. BIRD,
Proprietor, Civil and Military Institute, at Dinapore.

I have been long suffering from a dyspeptic affection of the stomach and bowels, during which time I cannot describe the pangs I have undergone. I could eat nothing, but would cause a puffiness and wind in the bowels, and was invariably of a laxative habit, with terrible griping pains in the abdomen and back, which used to be so distressing at times that I was forced to have recourse to opiates to allay.

I had taken Doctors' medicines and Patent medicines of different kinds, all of which had done me more harm than good. I benefited by nothing in the long run till I came across your invaluable Dinner Pills, a few doses of which have quite subdued the pains and modified my complaint, and I hope soon to be restored by them to my former health. I am already feeling well. May God bless you for being thus instrumental to suffering humanity.

S. A. VON GEYER,
(Father of Mr. Geyer, of Messrs. Geyer & Co., Ld.)

The first bottle of MOTIWALA'S DINNER PILLS, which I had used, gave me so much satisfaction that not only have I willingly kept up its use, but am enabled to give up all costly English medicines which I had been using before it to promote digestion. To the pregnant, it is a blessing. Its efficacy, combined with its cheapness, recommends itself equally to the rich and the poor. Those suffering from poor digestion should not fail to give it a trial.

MERWANJI RASTAMJI BADSHAW,
Weaving Master, The Coorla S. & W. Co.

I have been using your DINNER PILLS and find them as efficacious as they are stated to be in the hand-bills.

NASARWANJI JAMASJI,
(Merchant at Hansote.)

The Dinner Pills which you were good enough to send before are good. Your Pills proved efficacious. They have all the properties mentioned by you in your Hand-bill. They promote the digestive functions properly, and are pleasant in taste.

HANSDAS GOPALDASJI,
Merchant, Palitana, in Kathiawad.

Your Pills are a great blessing. They have done me a wonderful lot of good. So far I have been taking but two doses in the course of a week.

PATRICK MURPHY,
12th Royal Lancers, Bangalore, Madras.

The use of your DINNER PILLS has cured me of indigestion and biliousness, from which I used frequently to suffer.

ARDASEER CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE,
Secretary, The Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company.

I used your DINNER PILLS for some days and found relief. My appetite improved much by the use of these Pills.

KAVASJI HEERJIBHAI,
(Partner in the firm of Messrs. Heerji and Sons, Cannanore.)

Please to send me one dozen Phials of MOTIWALA'S DINNER PILLS. I myself use these Pills as I am a constant sufferer from bilious headache.

DARASHA PHIROZSHAH,
(of the firm of Pherozshah and Co., of Udeypore.)

Send me a small bottle of MOTIWALA'S VEGETABLE DINNER PILLS at your earliest convenience. Your Pills are the best remedy for stomach complaints.

N. M. SAB PATHY PILLAI,
School Master at Valayapathy, Namekal.

I was for a long time suffering from bowel complaint, constant pain in the stomach and puffiness and my appetite was *nil*. Although under constant treatment, I was not cured. I was at last recommended to try MOTIWALA'S DINNER PILLS. I took the Dinner Pills only for two days, and I found immediate relief. I am now wholly free from my complaint, and as MOTIWALA'S DINNER PILLS are very efficacious and very cheap, I recommend that they may be freely used by all families.

NAOROJI DOSABHAI KASINATH,
(Clerk to Messrs. F. Sockett and Co., Bombay.)

Will you favour me with two more Phials of your valuable Dinner Pills? I am now happy to tell you that I am getting better.

P. M. KANGA, L. L. B.
(Articled Clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, Solicitors, Bombay.

My father-in-law has been using Motiwala's Dinner Pills for some time, and I am glad to say that he has derived great benefit from them.

J. MARMION,
Platform Inspector, Callian Station.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY.

75TH PERFORMANCE

OF THE STANLEY OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

NAUTCH GIRL
NAUTCH GIRL
NAUTCH IMMENSE SUCCESS. GIRL
NAUTCH GIRL
NAUTCH AND LAST NIGHT BUT 4. GIRL
NAUTCH GIRL
NAUTCH TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, GIRL
NAUTCH GIRL

"THE NAUTCH GIRL."

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Plan open daily at D. MACROPOLO and Co's from 8 a.m. till 7-30 p.m., where Seats can be booked and obtained for all parts of the House. T. EMPSON, Manager.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB,
Assisted by
Mr. GEO. C. MILN, Miss KATE DOUGLAS, and Miss FRANCES ROSS.

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART., C.S.I.
In Aid of the Homes for Poor Parsees.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH,
In Aid of the ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS ENGLISH INSTITUTION.
When Mr. C. M. CURSETJEE will play SHYLOCK.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19TH,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner.
In Aid of the LEPER ASYLUM.
Doors Open at 8-30 P.M. Performance at 9 P.M.
Prices as usual.—Box plan at Mr. D. MACROPOLO'S, Church Gate Street, Fort. Students' Tickets at half price, except in Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle.

THE CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY desire to receive tenders for their WATER-WORKS. Tenders must be addressed to the Chairman in sealed Covers, endorsed "Tender for the Cawnpore Water-Works," not later than the 15th of February, 1892.

Applications for forms of Tender should be made to the Undersigned. Contractors who have not already tendered for other Water-Works in the North-West Provinces, will have to deposit Rs. 100 as security on receipt of the form, which will be returned when they submit a bona fide Tender.

For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM MOOR,
Secretary, Municipal Board.

PASCALL'S GOLDEN MALTEX.

A NOVEL confection in the shape of a little Golden Cushion, which contains 25 per cent. of pure Extract of Malt. It is of delicious flavour, brilliant and attractive in appearance.

It is not a Medicine,

But possesses all the medicinal properties of pure Extract of Malt.

Per Bottle, As. 12 and Re. 1-12.

MADON, SONS & CO.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

Dated Allahabad, the 27th January, 1892.

CIVIL SIDE.—Matrimonial Jurisdiction.

PRESENT:—The HON'BLE SIR JOHN EDGE, Knight, Chief Justice, and the HON'BLE DOUGLAS STRAIGHT, and WILLIAM TYRRELL, J. J.

Matrimonial Reference No. 2 of 1889.
In the matter of ERNEST LODDER .....Petitioner.

VS.

SUSAN CECILE LODDER *alias* JEWEL DEANE .....Respondent.

AND

HOWARD GUISE .....Co-respondent,

To SUSAN CECILE LODDER *alias* Jewel Deane, 277. Grand Trunk Road, Howrah.
To Captain HOWARD GUISE, R. A.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Proceedings and Decree for Dissolution of Marriage in the above case having been submitted to this Court for confirmation of the said Decree passed by the District Judge of Agra, on the 17th December, 1888, will be laid before the Court on SATURDAY, the 5th March, 1892, at 10-30 A.M., on which date the Court will proceed to consider the application for making the said decree *nisi* absolute, and you may show cause on the said date either in person or by Advocate or Vakil why the said Decree should not be confirmed.

P. GRAY,
Officiating Registrar.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 379 OF 1882.

MUNCHABAI, widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of BALGOWANDASS HARGOWANDASS of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing in a house at Mahim, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.

VS.

RAGHOO BHIKAJEE of Bombay Hindu Broker residing in a house at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit on the 28th day of November, 1882, it was ordered and decreed, amongst other things, that the Defendant should on or before the 28th day of May, 1883, pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 2,38-9-8, for principal and interest at the rate of seven and a half per cent. per annum upon the sum of Rs. 2,25-8-0 from the 20th day of August 1882, until payment and the costs of this Suit when taxed and interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, upon the amount of such costs from the date hereof until payment. And it was further ordered that in default of the said Defendant paying to the Plaintiff such principal interest and costs, the Sheriff of Bombay should SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION the mortgaged premises in the said Decree mentioned, that is to say:—All that land or Oart bounded on the East by the oart of Senhor Domingos Pedroo Val, on the West partly by Government Road and partly by the oart of Ramdass Narandas, on the South by a Public road, and on the North by the oart of Manuel Salvadore, and containing by admeasurement 12,000 square yards or there abouts, and registred in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 542, and situate in the registration sub-district of Mandvie.

The amount payable to Government in respect of Pension and Tax rent is Rs. 28-5-9 per annum.

And whereas default has been made by the Defendant in such payment as aforesaid.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on FRIDAY, the 4th day of March, 1892, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay, will under and by virtue of the said Decree put up for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title, and interest of the said Plaintiff and Defendant in the said lands and premises.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

The abovenamed Plaintiff has permission to bid at the sale.

One-fourth of the purchase money shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the Fifteenth day, after the sale. Provided that if the Plaintiff becomes the purchaser the purchase money and the amount due on the said Decree may be set off against one another.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff—Dated this 1st day of February, 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MESSRS. WADIA & GHANDIE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1,000 Tons TEAKWOOD in SQUARED LOGS under three separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed, superscribed, "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M. (Gunfire,) WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st February, 1892.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage Anna 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

TREMENDOUS HOUSE LAST NIGHT.

Select and Enjoyable.

LADIES' SESSION ..... 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
AFTERNOON SESSION..... 5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING SESSION ..... 8-30 to 11 p.m.

OUR BRASS BAND PLAYS FROM 5 to 7 and from 8-30 to 11 p.m.

Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.

BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION.

THE CONVERSAZIONE FOR MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

Will be held

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING AT 9-30 P.M. AT THE SECRETARIAT.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

H. E. LADY HARRIS

Will give away the Medals and Prizes.

AT 5-15 ON WEDNESDAY.

HON. MR. JUSTICE BIRDWOOD

WILL PRESIDE.

H. E. The Governor's Band will play during the Afternoon.

Admission, Re. 1.

Season Ticket, Rs. 3 at the Secretariat.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "ADOWA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, February 1, 1892. Agents.

EBONY.

ABOUT 136 Tons of EBONY in lots varying from 1 to 19 Tons will be put up for SALE BY AUCTION at the Ebony Yard, Root of Breakwater, Colombo, on MONDAY, 15th February next, commencing at 2 P.M.

For further particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Central Timber Depot, Colombo.

W. FERGUSON,
Acting Superintendent Railway Fuel Supply.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Grahams Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th February, 1892, at 4 p.m. to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Report of the Out-going Committee.
II. To confirm the nomination of the Members of the new Committee made in accordance with Section 12 of Rule VII.
III. To confirm the addition to the Tonnage Scale of the article "Bran in Bags" in accordance with the ascertained measurements.
IV. To elect new members, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1st February 1892.

BOMBAY RACES, 1892.

AT the forthcoming RACES the following rates will be charged for Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand and Enclosures, viz.:—

To Subscribers of Rs. 25, a free Ticket to admit self and one Lady.

Additional tickets to Subscribers, Rs. 5 per day, to admit a Lady.

Carriage Enclosures.....Rs. 5 per day.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

Grand Stand Ring and Paddock, Rs. 30 for the Season, to admit self and one Lady.

Day Ticket, Rs. 7 per day, to admit one person only.

Carriage Enclosures, Rs. 7 per day.

Early application for tickets to be made by Subscribers to Messrs. LUDHA E RAM & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

No Subscribers Tickets will be issued after the 27th February, excepting additional tickets.

TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.

TOM LE MESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

RACE DAYS:—

SATURDAY, 27th Feb. THURSDAY, 3rd March.
TUESDAY, 1st March. SATURDAY, 5th March.

Subscription books are in circulation. Gentlemen who have not had the opportunity to see them and wishing to subscribe can intimate to the office of W. I. T. C., Sleater Road, Tardeo, giving their names and the amount they wish to subscribe.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of (Shah) TRIKAMJEE WELJEE, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

ASHABAI, widow of the deceased, the Executrix named in the Will .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 30th Day of January, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two and the Fifty-Fifth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court t Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE.
The 30th Day of January 1892.

MESSRS. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

SUMMER DRINK! SUMMER DRINK!!

DE CARLE'S

SOLID FRUIT JUICE.

From Sound, Ripe, and Selected

LEMON, ORANGE, RASPBERRY, CHERRY, LIME FRUITS, and STRAWBERRY, &c. Makes a most refreshing, cooling and delicious Ripe Fruit Drinks for all time of the year. This solid Juice is much more stronger in flavour than a Liquid Preparation. Anna. 6 only.

Fort, Bombay. } MADON, SONS & CO., { 23, Hummum Street,

BROOKS AND DOXEY,

LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,

MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1ST, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, The Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of

"SAMUEL BROOKS,"

will as and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of

"BROOKS AND DOXEY."

Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.

Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c., Machinery.

BROOKS AND DOXEY.

With reference to the above Advertisement the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay,
10, Meadow Street.

CHRISTMAS OR BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

SOLID SILVER CHILD'S MUGS.

THE newest and choicest designs, of various sizes. Plain, Engraved or Chased, in handsome plush Case.

Without or with Knife, Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, at specially low prices.

Mugs, only Rs. 40, 44, 50, and 60.

Complete sets, Rs. 50, 63, and 80.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REMOVAL!

D. MACROPOLO,

CIGARETTE MANUFACTURER

AND

GENERAL TOBACCONIST,

HAS REMOVED TO

No. 1, CHURCH GATE STREET,

WHERE

ALL COMMUNICATIONS

SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR FEBRUARY, 1892.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

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SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

TROPICAL FLANNELS.

SUPERIOR! UNSHRINKABLE!!

WHITE OR NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS ATTACHED (Silk Bands),
Cash or V. P. P. .....3 for Rs. 20 0

SLEEPING SUITS (with Girdle),
Cash or V. P. P. .....each " 13 0

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR, CHEST, HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART UNION.

SANCTIONED by the GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY. For the PURCHASE OF PICTURES at the Exhibition next February.

TICKETS ONE RUPEE EACH

Obtainable at Messrs. Soundy and Co., Ld., Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India; The Bombay Presidency Association; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Messrs. D. B. Dinshaw and Co; Bombay Circulating Library, Book Department, No. 3, opposite to General Post Office, Fort, Bombay.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of the SALEM DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER, Pay Rs. 450 a month, with Rs. 4 a day travelling allowance. Applicants should state clearly their Engineering Qualifications, setting out any degrees, &c., taken, and where and how last employed, and should send copies of any certificates, testimonials, &c., to which they wish reference made. Applications addressed to the Undersigned will be received up to the 31st March 1892.

G. STOKES,
President, District Board, Salem.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1892 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the Second Day of February next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done—Dated this 4th day of January 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from Local Mills for the supply of DRILL WHITE 27" (of Indian manufacture) yards 1,28,000, more or less as may be required, delivery to be completed by 30th June, 1892.

2. Tenders will only be received on the printed forms, which are obtainable at this Office. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury Deposit Receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rupees 200 as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.

4. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.

5. Any person whose tender may be accepted will be required to furnish security in cash, Government Loan Paper, Savings Bank Deposits, approved Bank Deposit Receipts, a Bond cannot be accepted, for the due fulfilment of his contract within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract.

6. Any further information required, and a sample and specification of the drill, may be obtained on application, and sealed patterns inspected at, the Clothing Agency.

7. Tenders will be opened by Undersigned at noon on Monday, the 29th February, 1892, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.

Alipore, the 22nd January, 1892.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Rs. a. Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23 0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	22 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS AND

IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES

BRANDIES.

T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac **
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac **
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac V S
Jules Grimmond's	Brandy *** O P
Jules Grimmond's	Chariot Brand.

From Rs. 16 to Rs. 90 Per Doz.

WHISKIES.

David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch **
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch ***
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch****
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch*****
Goune Croft & Co.'s	Finest Old Scotch.
Robinson's	Special Blend.

From Rs. 22 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

PORT WINES.

Croft & Co.'s	Very Old Tawny Port.
Croft & Co.'s	Fruity Port.
Stanley & Grimm's	Port, delicious.
Stanley & Grimm's	Tawny Port, rich.

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 33 Per Doz.

CHAMPAGNE.

Lafour Pere and Fil's	Unsurpassable.
Lagarde and Cie	Special Cuvee.
Armand Freres'	Cuvee Reservee.

From Rs. 21 to Rs. 64 Per Doz.

WE HAVE AN EXTENSIVE SALE AT CALCUTTA.

SUPPLIER TO THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, THE BENGAL CLUB, CALCUTTA, &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE, MESSES. CLUBS, &c.

OUTSTATION ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

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CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—

DENISON AND CO.,
HUMMUM STREET

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 23, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

SPECIAL FEATURES.

(a) *Annual Bonuses.*—The Universal is the only Office in India which divides Profits annually.

The average return in Cash at 52 Bonus Divisions has been about Rs. 47-8 in every Rs. 100, and £47-10 in every £100 paid in premiums, on Participating Policies.

(b) *Funds.*—The accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the total Sums assured. In addition to this the uncalled capital amounts to £440,000.

(c) *Economy of Management.*—The last Annual Report shows that the expenses for the year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.

(d) The Universal is the oldest established Life Office in the East.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Full Mail Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem (a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	" (b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	" (c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	" (d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND...	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	" 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL ...	M 4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building Bombay
or any Local Agent throughout India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£333,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1890	£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to.....	£4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS..	£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875.....	£3,283,437	1885	£5,592,901
1890.....	£4,528,543	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	962½xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	962½xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	--	--	--	--	98

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	450
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	Nil.	810
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	205
Bombay Cotton Brenl's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	1,000	125	125	10	375
Colaba	500	200	200	16	115
East India	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	351
English Press and Manfg	300	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	175xd
French	515	2,500	2,500	100	975
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	545
Hengoll Press Co, Ld	450	450	500	30	410xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co	750	400	all	32½	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	63	465
Mahmadpur a Cottonc. and P. Co, Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct,	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	420
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	255
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	107½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	20	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	--	1,000	100	Rs. 100	830

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	48
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	81
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	$500	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	575
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	405
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	525
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,220
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1010
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	62 xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	640
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	440
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	432½
Dhnn Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	880
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	550xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	725
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	550xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	335
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	990
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	630xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	220
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	11,000	1,000	30	730
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatau Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	180xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	972½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,050
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,382½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	8	115
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,740
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	4500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	680
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	425
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,175
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	65
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085x
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,450
Shoolapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..	1,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	37	490
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	460
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	690
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	250
	750	150	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	12	105
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	830
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,600x
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	23	89
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	850
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyser & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	11
John Robert & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	101
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	28	238
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	103
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	98
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	19
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	472½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	960
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	97
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	19½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	--	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	--	£ 18	..	do.	420

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23-12	
China Leaf	,,	32-6	Nominal.
Pekin Bar Gold old	,,	23	,,
Do. do. new	,,	22-14	,,
Australia do.	,,	23	
Bombay do.	,,	23-9	
English Sovereigns	,,	14-12	
Do. Dreasons	,,	14-12	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	,,	106-9	
Do. do. 17½ do.	,,	106-10	
Carolas Dollars	,,	207	Nominal.
Mexican do.	,,	203	,,
Five Francs	,,	207	,,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Yacht Club Regatta.
Bombay Art Society, Private Conversazione.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 31st :—Flor de Diu (brig), from Damaun. Yesterday :—La Seyne (s), and Iran (s), from Aden ; Huzara (s), Calcutta ; Adowa (s), London ; Naseri (s), Jedda ; and Falshaw (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—I. M. S. Canning, for Karachi ; and Imperator (s), Trieste, &c.

POLO.—There will not be a game this afternoon (Tuesday).

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Egremont Castle and Henry Rolekow entered the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Serica entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Imperator left it yesterday.

MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES.—The marriage festivities, in connection with the marriage of Mr. Gopalrao Nathubhai, nephew of Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, to Krishnabai, daughter of Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjiwandas Madhavdas, commenced last night, with a nautch-party, at the residence of the bridegroom's uncle, at Kalbadevie Road. The marriage procession starts this afternoon at half-past four o'clock.

THE DOG NUISANCE.—A Hindu girl, about 5 years of age, named Parbuttee, was, on Sunday morning, bitten on her left arm by a rabid dog, at Lower Colaba. Two or three other dogs were bitten by the same animal before it was shot by Mr. Shepperd, an assistant apothecary, residing at Grant Buildings. The girl was taken to the Gokaldass Tejpal Hospital, where the bite was dressed by Dr. Easdon, the house-surgeon.—A Hindu, named Harry Kedari, was also bitten on his right leg by another dog at Luckree Bunder. He was also removed to the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-30 this evening :—

Lancers	La Cigale		Coote.
Overture	Son and Stranger		Mendelssohn.
Valse	Ma Belle Adoree		Dudley Roy.
Selection	Folk-Songs of Italy		Rampezzotti.
Polka Mazurka	Clematis		Kappey.
Galop	The Pianters		Fricke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 5 o'clock, this evening :—

Overture	Mirella		Gounod.
Polka	(Cornet Duett)		The Friendly Rivals. C. Godfrey.
Selection	The Nautch Girl		C. Godfrey.
Valse	Special Reports		Czibulka.
Selection	Folk Songs of Italy		E. Rampezzotti.
March	A Cavalry Ride		Alice Upton.
New Dance	The Chorolistha		Edward Scott.
Quadrille	Scotch		Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Gungya Dagroo was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a fowl, valued at one rupee, and belonging to Tatya Govind. On Friday afternoon, the accused was passing along a street, when he saw a fowl in front of the complainant's house, and seeing nobody near he took charge of the unprotected fowl, but as he was walking away with it he was arrested on suspicion by a policeman. The accused, against whom several previous convictions were produced, was sentenced to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment.

WEDDING FESTIVITIES AT BARODA.—The festivities, in connection with the marriage of Shreemant Senapati's daughter, Miss Bogabai, commenced on Saturday last, and will continue till the end of this week in Baroda. Shreemant Anundrao Gaekwar is the brother of his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar and Senapati, or Commander-in-Chief of H. H. the Gaekwar's Army. The bridegroom, Shreemant Laxmanrao Bhonslay, once the reigning family in the Nagpore Provinces, arrived at Baroda, on Saturday last, with about five hundred people. They were temporarily lodged near the railway station, in the bungalow of the great grandson of the late Gungadhar Shastree Patwardhan. From this bungalow, the bridegroom and his party were taken in procession, amidst the display of the military and strains of music, to the residence arranged for him in the Wada of Shreemant Gopalrao Myral's grandson, H. H. the Maharajah met him at a Durbar held in the Shastree Hall for this purpose on Saturday last. It is customary among high circles in Hindoo society to pay all travelling expenses of the bridegroom and his party in bringing to the city, where the bride resides, and to provide all provisions, supplies, carriages, &c., free of costs. In this wedding they will, we understand, be very heavy. Invitations have been issued by both parties. The guests are arriving daily. Messrs. B. B. Pitale and Luximon J. Faidina left for Baroda by yesterday's mail, and some friends go by this evening's mail. The nuptials takes place to-morrow afternoon, the 3rd instant, amid much rejoicings and with great eclat.

THEFT BY A NEIGHBOUR.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Manchoobhoy Kastoorchand, a notorious character, was charged by Inspector Nelmes, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with two different thefts of property, valued at Rs. 195, from the house of a woman, named Baya, residing in Kandawadi. The complainant and the accused are neighbours, and the accused was in the habit of visiting the complainant at her house. On the night of the 29th ultimo the accused, while under the influence of liquor, entered the prosecutrix's house, and breaking open a box stole therefrom gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 182. The prosecutrix, on discovering the theft next morning, reported the matter to the police. The accused would have been perhaps still at large had he not been foolish enough to leave behind in the complainant's house a pair of shoes and several buttons, which were identified by the prosecutrix. Accused was accordingly arrested by the police on suspicion, and on searching his house they recovered a portion of the stolen property. The rest of the property was recovered by the police from a Marwaree with whom the accused had pledged them. On further enquiry the police recovered a silver watch, which the accused had stolen from the prosecutrix's house about a fortnight ago. The accused pleaded not guilty to both the charges of theft brought against him and said that the ornaments were entrusted to him by a friend for disposal, and the watch was bought by him from the prosecutrix herself for Rs. 8. The Magistrate convicted the accused, sentencing him to an accumulated term of one year's imprisonment, with hard labour.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—This familiar little red-bound volume has again made its appearance in a still more extended and improved form. It is really an annual guide-book, miniature directory, local history, and compilation of trade statistics made into one. To all Bombay residents it is of much value and interest, and to tourists and every one interested in local matters it is invaluable.—*Indian Textile Journal.*

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscription paid into the Bank of Bombay is acknowledged with thanks :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
G. M. D.	45	0	0
Total	45	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	86,048	10	6
Grand Total	86,093	10	6

The following additional subscription has been promised (62nd list) :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
G. M. D.	45	0	0
Total	45	0	0
Subscriptions already promised	86,448	10	6
Grand Total	86,493	10	6

Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

H. A. ACWORTH.
R. M. SAYANI,
HARKISONDAS NAROTTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st February, 1892.

MR. CLEMENT HEATON has designed a window for the Indian Section of the Imperial Institute which is shortly to be put in its place. In the details of the decoration he has been assisted by Sir George Birdwood, who for the arms of India has taken the *nao-ratn* on a shield, supported by a Rajput and a Mahomedan.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

A MEMBER OF THE "GOLDEN GANG :" SENTENCE REDUCED.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* KUVERJEE SORABJEE *alias* SHAPURJEE.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. Hamilton, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, on the 28th October last, convicted the accused, a member of what was known as the "Golden Gang," of cheating and thereby inducing delivery of property ; and considering previous convictions, sentenced him to transportation for life. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Manekshah, appeared for the accused ; and Rao Saheb V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The facts of the case were these : The accused and another man, named Purshotum Thakur, were charged with having cheated one Dharnendra Nagaya, at Hubli, on the 5th March last, by selling him as gold, for Rs. 490, a brass necklace. The story of the complainant was that, while on a visit to Hubli, where he was carrying on his profession as an itinerant doctor and astrologer, the two men had on several occasions come to him for medicine, and that on the last occasion they offered him for sale a necklace which appeared to him to be gold. They gave him a loose bead, saying it was similar to those of the necklace, which he took over to a goldsmith, who said it was worth some Rs. 22 per tola. He then bargained to purchase the necklace at Rs. 20 per tola, and he paid down Rs. 400 and gave a gold-embroidered silk turban in lieu of the balance of Rs. 90. On the following morning he found out that he had been cheated, and also that the two men had left Hubli. He then set off to try and trace their whereabouts in several of the larger towns in the Presidency, and after a vain search for a fortnight or so, he returned to Hubli and saw the two men alighting from a train, which had come into the station a few minutes after he himself had arrived, the one coming in from Guntakal, and the other from Bangalore. Recognising them, he at once gave information to the police ; and the men, who had taken their seats for Dharwar, were arrested. It appeared that, seeing escape was impossible, they each threw a bundle out of the window on to the rails on the other side of the train. These bundles were picked up and found to contain two brass necklaces very similar to that which they had sold to the complainant. On their persons currency notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 780 were found. There could be no doubt, the Sessions Judge thought, that the goldsmith who was called as a witness was a confederate of the accused. Complainant said that the goldsmith offered to pay back the money if the charge were withdrawn. It was also proved that he left Hubli after the occurrence and could not be found for some time. On the whole case, the Sessions Judge concurred with the assessors in holding the offence of cheating clearly proved against both the accused. It appeared that they travelled about together, and from their method of procedure there could be little doubt that they were professional swindlers. For men of this class, the Sessions Judge remarked, an exemplary punishment was necessary. The Sessions Judge deferred passing sentence pending enquiry with reference to alleged previous convictions against the accused Kuvarjee. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, was asked to send up some one who would be able to say from personal knowledge whether the accused was the man who was previously convicted. One of the Bombay police inspectors afterwards went up with a photograph of the convict attached to the sheet, whereon the two former convictions were set forth. The likeness was exact. The inspector also spoke from personal acquaintance with the accused. The assessors were of opinion that the identity, which the accused had denied, was proved. The Court found that the accused Kuvarjee was liable to the enhanced punishment provided by Section 75 of the Penal Code, and sentenced him to be transported for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, and the argument of counsel that the sentence was excessive, reduced it from transportation for life to seven years' imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

A DISPUTED COAL TRANSACTION.

JEHANGIR NUSSERWANJEE MODY *vs.* BEYTS, CRAIG, AND COMPANY.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment on Saturday in this case, in which the plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 9,713 as damages sustained by him on account of the breach of contract committed by the defendants by not taking delivery of 1,277 tons of coal, as agreed upon, with interest from 31st May 1891, and costs. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon'ble Mr. Latham and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the defendants.

It appears from the plaint that, on the 11th March 1891, the plaintiff agreed to purchase from the defendants the entire cargo of coal, *ex* steam-ship Iranpolis, at the rate of Rs. 14 per ton, and office terms on the condition that the defendants should take back 1,500 tons of the same coal, to be delivered by the plaintiff, into steamer's bunkers, at Rs. 16-8 per ton. The defendants were to take delivery of the whole 1,500 tons before the 31st May, 1891 ; and in default thereof the plaintiff had the option of selling it on the defendant's account. The s. s. Iranopolis arrived in Bombay on the 17th March, five days after the execution of the contract, and the plaintiff took delivery of the whole cargo of coals of about 3 000 tons and paid the defendants for it. He stored the coal, as usual, on the Malet Bunder, and the defendants, he alleged, were bound to take delivery of 1,500 tons before the 31st May, 1891. They took delivery of 223 tons and paid for it ; but the price of coal going down, they subsequently refused to take delivery of the remainder, alleging that the coal had been on fire, and that it was not safe to take it on board steamers. After due notice to the defendants, the plantiff caused 1,277 tons, the balance of the coals the defendants were bound to take delivery of, to be sold for Rs. 10,347-3-0. The defendants admitted that the contracts were made between the parties ; but denied that the plaintiff agreed to purchase the 3,000 tons on the condition that the defendants should take back 1,500 tons. The contract for the purchase by the plantiff was a separate and distinct contract from the other.

After the case had proceeded to a certain stage, Mr. Scott applied for a postponement of the hearing for a fortnight, on the ground that a commission had been issued by the Judge in Chambers for the examination of the defendant's witnesses at Calcutta. The hearing was accordingly postponed and resumed last Saturday.

At the close of the defendants' case, Mr. Jardine in his reply said the question in the case was—Were the defendants justified in refusing to take delivery of the 1,277 tons ? They said none was fit to take. The learned counsel read the letter of the 21st May 1891 and the reply of the same date, remarking that the letters reduced the point to a question of fact.

The Judge : It is clear, I think, you had 1,277 tons of good coal to deliver, but as to the amount you claim, I doubt if you are entitled to all you claim. You sold at such low rates.

Mr. Jardine : We were entitled to sell the coal at the best price we could get.

The Judge referred to a case in the printed judgments of 1889, page 325.

Mr. Jardine : That case differs from this. There they hold over.

The learned Counsel afterwards accepted the Court's views of damages and asked for decree for the difference between the rates.

His Lordship thereupon gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 3,352-2, with interest and costs.

DR. ALICE STOCKHAM, of Chicago, seems to have reduced the amount of clothes with which a woman can travel to a minimum. Dr. Stockham recently sailed from New York for a six months' trip around the world. She carried a small square hand-bag, containing her entire outfit, except what she wore. She wore a union suit of light wool ; a divided skirt of blue serge, lined ; a black cloth gown, made in one piece ; a long serge travelling coat ; a black bonnet and gloves ; heavy, soft kid boots ; and black wool stockings. In her bag she carried a second-union suit, like the one she wore, and one a little heavier ; a pair of equestrian tights, a second pair of stockings, a black silk princess gown, and a bed-room wrapper, also of silk ; one cotton nightgown, two neck handkerchiefs of black silk, and two white, to fold inside the necks of her gowns, which she wore low ; half-a-dozen pocket handkerchiefs, and a black scarf for head-gear in crossing. That was all—not a band-box, not a petticoat, not even a frill.

MANGANINE is the name of a new alloy, consisting of copper, nickel, and manganese, which has been brought on the market by the German firm, Abler, Haas and Angerstein, as a material of great resisting power. The specific resistance of manganine is given as 42 microhm centimetres, that is, higher than that of nickeline, which has hitherto passed as the best resisting metal. Another advantage of manganine is its behaviour under variations of heat, the resistance, it is claimed, being affected only in a minute degree by high temperatures. It is, therefore, adapted for the manufacture of measuring instruments and electrical apparatus in general which are required to vary their resistance as little as possible under different degrees of heat. A further interesting fact is that while other metals increase their resistance by the raising of the temperature, that of manganine is diminished.

AFGHAN AND TRANS-FRONTIER NEWS.

ACCORDING to news which left Afghanistan on the 24th, General Gholam Haider, with four regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, 8 guns and about 1,000 men of Jallalabad and Kunar levies, was then encamped close to Asmar, where fighting with Umra Khan is expected. The Afghan camp was at Chugh Serai.

Safder Khan of Nawazi, who is assisting the Amir's forces in their preparations for the campaign against Umra Khan, has received a complimentary present from the Afghan Commander, Gholam Haider, including a camel, horses, lungis, money and—most valuable of all—100 rifles.

Said Shah Khan commands the Amir's troops in Badakshan, and has the following forces under his orders : at Faizabad, the Charyori and Faizabadi Regiments ; at Shughman one regiment commanded by Muhammad Khan, Orakzai ; at Zaibao a company of Khasadar troops under Fatteh Muhammad Khan, Umar Khel ; at Talikhan the Wardak and Kandahari regiments under Brigadier-General Katal Khan ; at Rustuk two troops of cavalry and a Kandahri regiment under Amir Muhammad Khan ; at Meshed a post of 100 men ; at Khanabad two troops of cavalry under Captain Saleh Muhammad Khan, Kosti ; at Alim Fort, near Kolali, two companies of Khasadars under Badr-ud-Din Khan. At Chiah there is no garrison at present.

A portion of the army of Badakshan has, however, just been despatched to Munjan on the frontier of Chitral, against the Siaposh Kafirs. The Mir of Munjan, Agha Muhammad Shah, has been placed under contributions for supplies to the force. Owing to the heavy snow fall, however, operations will be delayed for a time. The threatened attack has meanwhile caused the greatest excitement among the Kafirs generally.

According to frontier correspondents great activity is now visible in the Amir's arrangements all along the frontier, and his agents are under strict orders to pay every attention to frontier affairs. Equally stringent orders have, it is stated, never been issued before.

A horrid story is brought to Peshawar by some fugitive eunuchs from Jellalabad. According to them, a Kabuli Sirdar, a relative of the Amir, was celebrating the birth of a son : and some ten eunuchs of whom there are about 30 in Kabul, were employed to dance and sing in the women's apartments. One of them misbehaved towards one of the women present, the young and beautiful wife of a Sirdar guest, whereupon a great clamour arose among the women. The men, rushing upon the scene, seized the supposed eunuch and found that he and another of the ten were not what they represented themselves to be. They were then, so the story goes, taken before the Amir, who ordered them to be flayed alive, which was done, and the flesh thrown away. The rest of the eunuchs were driven out of Afghanistan, and the terror of the Amir also caused the eunuchs of Jellalabad, some ten in number, to flee to Peshawar, where they arrived and told the above story.

Punishments for official shortcomings are more severe in Afghanistan than on this side of the Khyber. Ghulam Haider Khan Kabuli, who has been for two years Governor of Nazru, in Kohistan, has lately been accused by the people of the place of taking bribes and other misdemeanours. Instead of merely dispensing with the venal governor's services, the Amir has imprisoned him, and confiscated all his property.

Under the Amir's orders all the stores of grain in Afghan Turkistan are being despatched to Kabul. The Governor of Turkistan has seized all the available mules, ponies and other baggage animals in the country, and is sending them off loaded, at the rate, so correspondents aver, of 1,000 per day. This wholesale transport of grain has been going on since the 10th instant. The grain on arrival at Kabul is all stored in the Amir's godowns.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

BURMA NUMISMATICS.

MAJOR R. C. TEMPLE writes to the *Rangoon Gazette* regarding an interesting find in this field of antiquarianism :—

The one coin required to complete the series of the issues of King Mindon has at last been found, though its existence has always been denied by all the Burmans, I have questioned on the subject. Into the cabinet of a well-known Indian collector, a gold coin found its way lately, and this was sent to me to identify, and turned out to be the missing link, *viz.*, the full Burmese gold-mohur *Shwe-Kyatsi.*

The quarter mohur or *Shwe Matsi* is common enough. Of the one-tenth mohur, *Shwe Muzi*, there are two varieties, both getting scarce ; the one-twentieth mohur or *Shwe Pezi* is also getting scarce. The half mohur or *Shwe Ngamuzi* is exceedingly rare, and its existence is usually denied. However, through the kindness of Mr. H. C. Noyce, of Mandalay, I have the only specimen I have ever seen, and am willing to give now, as I have been at any time these three years, any reasonable price for a second specimen.

The coin now proved to exist is the *Shwe-Kyatsi* or full mohur. The description is as follows. Obverse, a *chinthe*, round which are the words *chinthe tazektaw* in exergue 1223. Reverse, a wreath, round which are the words *Yedanabon Nebyidaw*, and inside it the words—1 *kyat thong dinga.*

This coin corresponds exactly and word for word with the quarter mohur except that the words—*a-gyat thong dinga* are naturally exchanged for the words and figures—2 *mu* 1 *pe thong dinga.* So that it is clear that in 1866 A. D., King Mindon did actually coin a full mohur, when he issued his well-known quarter mohur.

The half mohur was struck just before his death and is a different coin, bearing date 1878 A. D. (=1240 B. C.) and on the obverse is the *to* in place of the *chinthe*, on the reverse 5 *mu thong dinga.*

There are well-known and special reasons for its exceeding scarcity, but I know of no reason why the mohur of 1866 should be so rare, and write this letter in the hope that it may catch the eye of some possessor willing to part with his specimen, for which I am willing to pay any reasonable sum.

THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

THE Forest Department in India is happily in the position of returning a large revenue to the State, and by the close of the century it is expected that it will yield a profit of at least a crore of rupees annually. In reviewing the budget estimates of the department for 1891-92 the Government of India note, that the surplus in 1889-90 was nearly 73 lakhs as compared with less than 58 lakhs in the previous year and the average of 40 lakhs in the three years 1886-88. The net revenue which is expected to be realised in the financial year now drawing to a close, is a little under 63 lakhs. This shows a falling-off, but it is only a temporary check, and the decrease is entirely due to one cause—the stagnation in the timber trade of Lower Burma consequent on the fall in prices which occurred four years ago and still influences the market. Moreover the increase in expenditure on account of the reorganisation of the Forest Service amounts to over two lakhs of rupees. In 1889-90 the net profits in Lower Burma were 18 lakhs, and in the Upper Province between 15 and 16 lakhs. There can be little doubt that in years to come the figures will be still larger. The reserve from the Madras and Bombay forests shows a steady growth. In the former Presidency it has risen to 41 lakhs as compared with an average of about 27 lakhs for the five years ending with 1889 ; while in Bombay the increase over the same period is three lakhs. The Andamans are also making good progress. Three years ago the forests in those islands were only profitable to the extent of some sixteen thousand rupees. Now they contribute one and a quarter lakhs to the revenue. The department is essentially one in which the expenditure should be generous, and with the handsome surplus which it yields annually, the Government can afford to carry out the projects suggested last year by the Inspector-General. The chief of these is the improvement of communications, and it would be well if special grants were sanctioned for the next few years in making roads to forests which are more or less land-locked.

DURING the week ending 26th January rain fell in all districts of the Punjab, except in Delhi and Peshawar, to the great benefit of the crops, which are generally in good condition on irrigated land. Fodder, however, is scarce in Lahore, Delhi, Amritsar and three other districts, and the cattle there are in poor condition. Prices are not rising anywhere but at Sialkot, though they are unsettled in Delhi and Peshawar.

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MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1892, at 4 p.m., at the Love Grove Pumping Station, Worlie, a quantity of coal ashes and 1 boat.

AUCTION SALE OF (2) LANDED PROPERTIES IN OLD BENGALPURA OR OOMERCARY ROAD.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Gulam Husein Miya Jan, an insolvent, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Mr. Jan Mahomed Khalakdina, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 9th February, 1892, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, all the right, title, interest, and claim of the above insolvent in or to the landed properties, which are the subjects of a Trust by one Shaik Meeyan Jan valad Shaik Adam Soobedar Soortee deceased, the father of the above insolvent. The said Trust properties consist of two houses situate at Bengalpura or Oomercary road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to C. A. Turner, Esq, Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAIK ABDOOLA DOCTOR STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, Mohunlal Chhugunlal, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Essoofally Esmalljee, the undermentioned property on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 4-30 p.m, under and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to him under an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 18th day of October, 1890, and made between the said Essoofally Esmalljee of the one part and the said Mohunlal Chugunlal of the other part.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or chawls and buildings standing thereon, situate at Shaik Abdool Doctor Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 378 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under quit and ground rent old Nos. 2370, 2371, 2379, 2-71, 2879 and new Nos. 9817 and 9818, old Survey Nos. 2736-1 and 2-2737, 1023 and 2738, and new Survey No. 4357, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 77 and new street Nos. 177, 179 and 181, and C Ward No. 7023 and street Nos. 173, 175, 177, 179, and bounded on the east by Goola Street, on the west by the said Shaik Abdoola Doctor Street, on the north by the gully and beyond that the property of Jasobai, and on the south by a gully and beyond that the property of Jeewanjee Lookmanjee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, No 19, Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned, at Medow and Forbes Street.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver, and in pursuance of the order of the Court, dated 22nd August, 1889, in Suit No. 136 of 1888, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., on FRIDAY, the 12th day of February, 1892, at 4 p.m., at their Auction Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medow Streets, Fort:—
All that the one undivided third or other the part or share lately of Janardhun Purshotum, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with all and singular the building or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of the First Carpenter Road, in the new town, in the sub-district of Bhuleshwur, without the Fort of Bombay, and which said piece of land is or was formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1703 and 1704, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-eight and two-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the west by the First Carpenter Street aforesaid, on or towards the east by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by property now or formerly of Gungadas Nagotum and the sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south partly by a house now or formerly of Luxumon Chitghan, and the other half to the house to be now sold, and which said hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of Pandarinath Janardhun and others, the said plot of land is freehold of inheritance.
For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., or to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Solicitors.
MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, February 2, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1.

A SPECIAL telegram through Reuter quoting Bar Silver in London at 41 13-16d. per oz.—a decline of 3-16 from Friday's rate—conveyed the only news under Saturday's date not chronicled in our report of that evening.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	3,63,291
" " Branches...	Dec.	"	2,10,794
Other Deposits.....	Inc.	"	1,03,314
Government Securities	"	"	16,122
Loans " "	Dec.	"	1,81,794
Bills Discounted.....	Inc.	"	7,86,842
Cash with other Banks.....	"	"	74,656
Cash and Currency Notes.....	"	"	3,09,242

The tameness in the Money Market which, in the absence of animation in all branches of business, has followed the late increased demand in some directions, is reflected in the Presidency Bank's Statement issued this afternoon showing, instead of a further diminution in the Cash Balance, an addition of some three lakhs thereto. The only item in the Return which has shown material movement is Bills Discounted, in which there had been an increase of over 7½ lakhs during the week under value; but, on the other hand, there had been some slight addition to Private Deposits, and Loans had decreased a little, so that the net increase in trade requirements was reduced to 5 lakhs, compared with an increase of nearly 44 lakhs in the previous week, and of 44½ lakhs the week before. As the season advances, rates of accommodation may be expected to become somewhat higher; but, with unfavourable reports from consuming districts, and little of a stimulating nature in external trade, the present outlook is not such as to lead to an anticipation of that stringency in Money which used to be a characteristic of our busy season.

COTTON has been quiet to-day at previous rates, and only a small business, and that entirely for local spinners' account, has been done. The day's purchases, summing up 1,250 bales, have consisted of 400 new Dhulia, at Rs. 155; 250 Kutchgaum, at Rs. 153; 200 Patchora, at Rs. 155; 150 Bhosawul Ginned, at Rs. 162; 100 Barsee, at Rs. 180; 100 old Mowa, at Rs. 148; and 50 old Ujein, at Rs. 143 per candy.

To-day's telegrams from the Cotton districts bring little fresh news. There had been no more rain in any part of the area, though it was still cloudy at Delhi, in the Bengal circle, and at Oomrawuttee and Khangaum, in the Oomra circle. Picking was general at Broach, where the weather had become clear and seasonable; and Cotton was arriving still slowly in the Bengal and Oomra circles. The crop estimate for the Bhownugger district of the Dhollera circle was 12 annas, and the arrivals 5 to 7 docras.

WHEAT has remained quiet in tone to-day, with only a small export business passing; but prices are unchanged, "all round."

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent in a great market, and the price of *Linseed* has given way half-an-anna per cwt. our closing quotation being Rs. 6-14-0 to Rs. 7 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	6,816 bales.
Wheat.....	15,817 cwt.
Linseed	3,612 "
Gingelly.....	13,187 "
Groundnuts	2,052 "
Castorseed.....	3,042 "

FREIGHTS are quiet and rates tend downward. Business has been done for Marseilles and Genoa, for February shipment of Seeds, at 19s. per ton.

EXCHANGE re-opened this morning weaker in presence of the news of lower Silver in New York; but a moderate amount of business has been passing, both ways, at our quotations. The tone of the market was steady at the close at the following rates; but should the tenor of advices regarding Cotton and the price of Silver not have improved, we hardly expect to see rates maintained to-morrow. Meantime we quote:—

Bank Bills on demand...1s. 4d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Credits do. .....1s. 4½d.	"
Francs do. .....1·69½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steadier to-day, and rates for Fours improved to the extent of one per cent. both for Money and Account, having been quoted at 105¾ for cash, 105 5-16 for to-morrow's Settlement, and 105½ for the 2nd March account; but this slight improvement was lost at the close, and 105 5-16 was the final cash quotations, 104 has still been named for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have been quiet, but generally steady at last week's closing quotations; but there is little enquiry for any scrip.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 2.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)
Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.
689-91—Nanu and H—Allibhoy Jewanjee and others vs Mahomedbhai Amirudin Moochala.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE FARRAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.
582-91—Thackurdas D and C—The Indo China Manufacturing Co. vs Jan Mahomed Cassum.
634-91—Macfarlane E and H—Kanayalal Jeynarayen vs Modeykaran Dowlutram and others.
643-91—T A Bland—Kassumjee Buxajee and others vs Goolamhoosen Ebramjee and another.
653-91—Crawford B and C—Ramdas Runchord vs Shaik Essabin Khaliffa.
659-91—Janardhen and ano—Waghjee Dowjee and others vs Latiff Essa and another.
664-91—Crawford B and C—Ramdas Runchord vs Shaik Essabin Khaliffa.
670-91—In person—Runchord Khooshalchund and another vs Purtabchund Parsonchund and others—Thakurdas D and C.
Postponed Long Causes.
613-90—Conroy and B—Damjee Ramjee and others vs Premjee Tricumdas and another—Bhalshunker and K and W and G—Part heard.
519-90—Crawford B and Co—H A Acworth vs Hajee Futteh Mahomed Rahimtulla—Thakurdas, D and C.
442-90—Little, S, F and N—J M Tawish vs Vussunjee Heerjee—Conroy and B.
390-91—Crawford B and C—Comdabee vs Mahoboob Jan—M H Khan.
657-90—Gunnderao M—Bai Shri Mahalaxmibai vs Ramkrishna Ballal and another—Janardhan and A.
587-90—Payne G and S—Syed Hoossein valad Syed H Ali vs Hajee Miya valad Baloo Miya—Conroy and B.
455-91—Wadia and G—Muncherjee Merwanjee Mehta vs Pestonjee Bhickajee Bhika—Khunderao M.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 31st January, 1892.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	29·960
Temperature of the Air	78·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·1
Dew Point	69·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·731
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)....	0·4
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day)	85·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).....	71·2
General Directions of Wind*....N, NNW, NE, ENE, WNW, NNW, N.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*.....	174

*From midnight to midnight.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st February, , 1892.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..		..	..
Seheran	..	..		..	..
Tuez.....	1	2	55 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 1st February, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	..	11	..	2
" Kurrachee	..	7	..	1
" Madras	..	24	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JAN. 31.
10 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — — — 76·4
MONDAY, FEB. 1.
6 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — — — 73·3
10 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — — — 79·4
2 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — — — 83·3
4 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — — — 83·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.
DEATHS.
BROWNE—January 27, at London, Charles M Browne (of the "Field" newspaper), aged 60.
KEMP—January 20, at Brighton, Francis Baring Kemp, late a Judge of the High Court of Calcutta, and son of Thomas Reade Kemp, M P, of Kemptown, Lewes Castle.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.
BROUNGER—January 25, at Amritsar, Punjab, the wife of S G Brounger, of a daughter.
GREEN—January 21, at Mooltan, the wife of Conductor T Green, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.
HERDON—January 24, at Amritsar, the wife of H H Herdon, of a daughter.
JESSOP—January 26, the wife of C T Jessop, of Panbarry, Jorhat, Assam, of a daughter.
MARRIAGE.
GRANT—FOX—January 27, at Trinity Church, Madras, by special license, by the Rev H D Goldsmith, B A, E Grant, Proprietor, Turnbull and Co., to Selina Plumbe, third daughter of the late Mr G R Fox.
DEATHS.
FINCH—January 27, at No 25, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, Jeffrey Justin Finch, of Shapore Oondi Factory, Tirhoot.
TRESHAM—January 24, at Amritsar, of remittent fever, Olive, daughter of Charles and Minie Tresham, aged 4 years, 3 months and 12 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1892.

THE death of Sir Robert Sandeman, who has been suddenly carried off at Lus Beyla by an attack of pneumonia similar to that which carried off Sir Oliver St. John when temporarily acting for him a year since, deprives the empire of its ablest and most experienced frontier officer. The Beluchistan Frontier has been administered and organised by Sir Robert Sandeman on what has been known since the days of General Jacob, as the Bombay Frontier system, which has differed fundamentally from Punjab methods with the trans-frontier tribes. The Punjab Government pay those tribes the compliment of regarding them as foreigners, who, when they raid into British territory, are to be punished by military expeditions which visit upon the offending tribe the consequences of a violation of the law of nations. A more elastic system has prevailed from the beginning on the Sind frontier, where a raid was looked upon, not as an offence against the law of nations, but as a marauding escapade due to unruly spirits, disregarding the orders or wishes of their own chiefs. These latter were advised of the acts complained of, and offered any assistance that might be necessary to enable them to punish the thieves. If a force were sent to the aid of the chiefs, it did not make indiscriminate war upon the tribe, but came as a friend. This system led by degrees to the raising of local levies, which enabled the tribesmen under their own chiefs to perform police work, for which they received pay. The system received its fullest development under Sir Robert Sandeman, who has converted Beluchistan into a peaceful and loyal province, administered by its own chiefs. Sir Charles Dilke in the chapter of *Problems of Great Britain*, devoted to the consideration of frontier questions, gives the highest praise to what he terms Sir Robert Sandeman's tribal and local levy system, which he says truly secured peace and order, the arrest of criminals, the guarding of roads, the protection of trade and of telegraphs, and the discouragement of blood feuds. What Sir Charles calls the Sandeman system—but what is really the Bombay system, acted upon by General Jacob, Sir Bartle Frere, and General Merewether in years long gone by—he rightly describes as the upholding of the authority of the local chiefs, and making the decision of all tribal questions depend on the will of the majority of the Sirdars, according to tribal custom. He compares it with the system by which the Dutch have ruled Java, Sir Robert Sandeman answering to the Dutch Resident, and Jam Ali of Lus Beyla to the Java Sultan. It was at one time proposed that the administration of the frontier should be divided between Sir Frederick, (now Lord) Roberts and Sir Robert Sandeman, the former having charge of the northern half, and the latter of the southern, which he has for years actually administered, with an influential voice in the northern. The proposed division was not carried out owing to the outbreak of the last Afghan war, which found Sir Frederick Roberts a different field of activity.

Sir Robert Sandeman, as Sir Charles Dilke expresses it, was a kind of king of the whole country between Persia and the Punjab, and, in the opinion of that writer, the Government of India could not have done better than to put the whole of the frontier, and all trans-frontier questions into Sir Roberts' hands, giving him a peerage, and the salary of a Governor of Madras or Bombay. There would then have been one policy for the whole frontier, the passes, and the tribes. These latter might under this arrangement have been brought under friendly control, the area of recruiting enlarged, and provision made for transport and safe communications in the eventuality of foreign war. The untimely death of Sir Robert Sandeman makes the realisation of this suggestion impossible, but the question of the creation of the warden of the whole Frontier which may well receive consideration at the hands of the Government of India. The alternative put forward by Sir Charles Dilke, that the Viceroy himself should take charge of frontier questions is open to one fatal objection, namely, that it would be wholly impossible for a Governor-General to administer the affairs of 280,000,000 of people and give full attention to a frontier extending from Gilgit to Quetta, and beyond. It appears that Sir Robert Sandeman's hope was to retire from India, and take service in Ireland, doubtless being encouraged thereto by the example of Sir West Ridgeway. It will not be easy to replace Sir Robert Sandeman at Lus Beyla by a man of equal reputation and authority. Colonel Warburton, who has succeeded in introducing amongst the Afridis of the Khyber Hills the system which has been so effective on the southern frontier, can scarcely be spared from Peshawur. In the judgment, prudence, and resourcefulness of the late Commissioner the Government, alike in India and in London, had entire and well-founded confidence. It was mainly due to his representations that the Marquis of Hartington, when Secretary of State for India in the second Gladstone Ministry decided on the withdrawal of the garrison from Kandahar—a measure much canvassed at the time, but which the sagacity and foresight of Colonel Sandeman recommended as indispensable to the alliance with Afghanistan which has since been arrived at, and still happily exists. His personal influence with the tribes within his sphere of influence, enabled him during the operations of 1879-81 to guarantee that the armies passing though the Bolan and holding Kandahar should receive their supplies; the tribes which attacked our convoys were those which were under the Punjab. The "Sandeman Frontier" was always safe, and the tribes beyond it friendly and helpful. While dealing with the politics of the frontier with the grasp of a statesman, and reconciled the tribes to our presence and our rule with the tact and firmness of a born administrator.

BEFORE the ink had dried with which they announced the death of the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale, some of the home papers entered upon a discussion of the merits of the new heir-presumptive Prince George of Wales, who, doubtless, when the Court goes out of mourning, will be found a new distinctive title. Our contemporaries have not much that was not already known of him, to say. The Princess of Wales, it will be remembered, endeavoured to rear her children in the seclusion of their country-house, and, perhaps, less of the domestic history of the English Princes of the new generation is known than of the members of any other reigning family in Europe. But what little is to be gathered of Prince George tends to strengthen the good opinion which the nation had preconceived of him. Up to the time the Bacchante completed her cruise, the two young Princes were together in their studies and pastimes. In the latter Prince George excelled, and it has become customary to associate his Royal Highness with all that is manly and bright and straight-forward. He is described as a lively, quick-witted young man, with a keen sense of public dutifulness, and an easy, tolerant, joyous nature which has endeared him to many friends in many lands. And this is attributed as much to the practical business-like training he received as to his natural inclination. At College, while smart and intelligent, it is said that his mother the Princess frequently visited him to encourage him to be diligent, and he was as diligent as it was possible he could be considering that social and ceremonial functions often came in the way. In his naval studies he had apparently a congenial task, for he displayed real talent for scientific study, and a capacity for grasping the salient points and bearings of any subject put before him. At "steam" he was not unsuccessful, though like most other naval students he exhibited antipathy to the subject. Yet he passed out about the middle of the list, which after all was not an inconsiderable achievement. The *Daily Chronicle* observes that Prince George is the silent member of the Royal Family; he has not yet made a speech which has been extensively reported. But this perhaps should be construed as a point in his favour rather than as a deficiency. He has doubtless already learnt there is little efficacy in polished periods and finished sentences, and that people are apt to look to a man's work rather than to his utterances. He is nevertheless reported to be a gay conversationalist, with a distinct flavour of the Guelphic humour. There have long been current stories of his sense of fair-play; he strongly objected to promotion over the heads of his seniors in the service. A statement, which bore a strong resemblance to fiction, was circulated to the effect that Prince George was giving the Prince of Wales much trouble by refusing to return to sea. He has been known to confess that he is always very sick during the first few days; but in this his experience is not exceptional. The question is already canvassed whether it is necessary for the heir-presumptive to run avoidable risk by continuing his service in the Navy. At present, however, his Royal Highness is not sufficiently recovered from his recent illness for any definite announcement to be made.

THE resistance offered to the Bill to enforce religious teaching in all the public schools of Prussia, must have been not only vehement but strong, when the soldier Chancellor—who is wont to address the House, booted and spurred and leaning on his sword hilt, left the Chamber abruptly, followed by other Ministers. This is tantamount to a ministerial defeat; indeed it is something more serious, for it is an indication that the patience of the majority has very definite limits. To any one familiar with the set of opinion in Germany on this question, it will seem incredible that a prudent minister should have risked such a proposal, avowedly as a political measure, "to provide a weapon against the growth of Atheism in these troublous times." The only explanation possible is that the young Emperor, who has just published a volume of sermons, read, if not written, by himself, under the title of the "Voice of the Lord upon the Waters" has forced the hand of Von Caprivi, and compelled him to introduce a Bill which was as certain to be received with as much astonishment and indignation in Berlin as a measure for making Roman Catholic instruction compulsory in the public schools of England, would be in the House of Commons. It is rather too late in the day to talk of weapons against the growth of Atheism in Berlin of which an eminent English diplomatist remarked that an admission in educated society that a man believed in God would cause him to be regarded with curiosity and distrust. Not many years since a long controversy was carried on in the columns of the *Times* between Chevalier Bunsen and the Berlin correspondent of that paper, who maintained that throughout Prussia every school boy of twelve begins to unlearn the religion he had been taught by his mother, and that by the time he had finished his University course the process was complete. Matters have in no wise improved since then, the growth of Socialism amongst the lower classes having accomplished for them what the gymnasia and the Universities have done for the professional classes—including the schoolmasters and the professoriat. To ask the working classes of northern Germany to profit by compulsory religious teaching as an antidote to Socialism in these troublous times, is to ask the thorn to grow figs. The request would be idle in any case, but coming as it does within a few weeks of the remarkable and sufficiently startling declaration that it is the duty of every German who is a soldier to obey an order to shoot his own parents, there will be little disposition to make allowances for the spirit in which it is made. The principle of divine right requires a religious sanction, and it is only logical that the sovereign who has enunciated the formula *Regis voluntas suprema lex*, should seek to enforce the teaching of religion in the schools. But where in Germany are teachers to be found? In France the schools have been laicised and secularised in the teeth of the resistance of a large, perhaps the larger, proportion of the population, because the lay teachers were at hand to enable the process to be carried through. There is no body of teachers in Germany, who will be disposed to assist in a movement in the contrary direction.

THE Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, which is badly in need of funds to extend the scope of its teaching, and even to continue on an adequate scale its present very successful course, has not fared well in the applications for increased grants addressed to the Bombay Government and the Bombay Municipality. The former was asked and expected to increase the grant of Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 35,000, and an intimation which was not unnaturally regarded as an undertaking that the aid would be augmented to that amount was received a few weeks since. There was so nothing ominous in the tone of his Excellency the Governor's observations at the distribution of certificates to the passed candidates last week. Reference was made to the many claims pressing upon the Government, which is "obliged to cut its coat according to the cloth that is available." This attitude of detachment was imitated by several members of the Corporation yesterday, when the proposal of the Standing Committee to raise the Municipal contribution from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 came up for discussion. It was pointed out that precisely the same considerations weighed upon the Corporation, and that the increment proposed ought not to be given. When it was urged that the need for the extra sum of Rs. 5,000 was the greater inasmuch as the Government has not as yet made up its mind to give the expected increment of Rs

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

VENICE, JAN. 31.

The International Sanitary Conference was closed yesterday. The convention adopts the British proposals for the passage of vessels through the Suez Canal, with the amendments made by the French delegates relative to the precautions to be taken with vessels in quarantine, certain reservations being made by Great Britain regarding the application of the rules to vessels conveying troops.

The Sanitary Commission will henceforth be composed of four Egyptians and ten Europeans. The British delegates demanded that five Egyptians should be on the commission, and have not, therefore, signed the Convention, though Great Britain will probably adhere to its terms later on. The Convention also remains unsigned by the delegates from Denmark and Turkey.

THE H. M. S. VICTORIA.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

It is expected that H. M. S. Victoria, which has gone ashore on the Greek coast, will be re-floated to-day.

The leaks in H. M. S. Victoria have been stopped; but there is somewhere about 500 tons of water in her fore compartments.

DEATH OF MR. SPURGEON.

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, the eminent preacher, is dead.

A FRENCH HONOUR FOR THE KHEDIVE.

CAIRO, FEB. 1.

The French Agent has invested the Khedive Abbas with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The deaths are announced of Sir Charles John, Wingfield, C.B., K.C.S.I., and Sir Thomas Pycroft, K.C.S.I.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The Bombay mails of the 16th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE BELUCHISTAN AGENCY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 1.

Owing to the death of Sir Robert Groves Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Mr. M. H. S. Barnes will officiate as the representative of the Governor-General in Beluchistan until permanent arrangements have been made.

THE SUMMER VACATION.

The actual date for closing public offices in Calcutta this season has been fixed for March 31.

THE DUFFERIN FUND.

H. E. the Viceroy will preside at the annual meeting of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund in Calcutta, on Thursday.

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER WITH H. M.'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Surgeon-Colonel A. F. Bradshaw, C.B., is appointed Principal Medical Officer with H. M.'s Forces in India, *vice* Surgeon-Major-General Thomson, who is about to retire.

CONFERENCE ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS.

It is now probable that the proposed conference on the distribution of troops on the North-West frontier and the possible breaking up of some old cantonments will be postponed till the Government of India reach Simla. The Punjab authorities are so closely interested in the question that full discussion with them is essential if a satisfactory conclusion is to be arrived at.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 1.

Madame Mellini was to-day committed to take her trial at the sessions for causing grievous hurt to a Mr. Potnoy by throwing vitriol in his face.

THE "IMPERIAL" DIAMOND CASE.

In the High Court to-day, the case of the Nizam *vs.* Jacob came one for hearing. The rule calling the defendant to show cause why he could not be restrained from dealing with the diamond and the money in the bank was argued at length. There was also an application by the defendant to the effect that the case might be struck off. It was eventually decided to allow the rule to stand over till the hearing which was postponed on the application to have the case struck off the file and dealt with and thrown out by the Court.

SUSPENSION OF A POLICE SUPERINTENDENT.

Superintendent Johnstone, of the detective force, Calcutta Police, has been suspended. It is hinted that corrupt practices have been discovered, but nothing is known beyond the fact that the Police Commissioner found it necessary to order his suspension, pending investigation.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

FEB. 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Brindisi left here for Bombay this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 30.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin left here for Bombay this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, JAN. 31.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 31.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rohilla arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Sales in favour of buyers.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69 11-16
4½ per cent. "	68½
Bar Silver	41 13-16

A NEW WORK BY MR. JAMES DARMESTETER.

Our London correspondent writes :—Under the title of "the Religions of the Future" (*Les Religions de l'avenir*) a Paris review publishes the preface of a work which, when it appears next week, will probably create some stir. The preface bears a name well-known and respected in Bombay, that of Professor James Darmesteter, of the College of France. The fundamental idea of *Les Prophetes d'Israel*, as the book is to be called, is that "prophetisme," in other words the doctrines proclaimed by the Prophets from the year 800 to 518 before our era, and set forth in the Prophetic Books, is one of the essentials of the coming religion. After remarking on the spirit of unrest which has long existed in Europe, and which towards the end of the century looks for a revelation from such various sources as Buddha, Ibsen, and Tolstoi, he shows how it is that Catholicism has ceased to be in these days a force of action and progress. During the struggle between science and the church, the former call it Free Thought Philosophy, or what you will, believed that one time victorious it would replace its rival. Before even complete victory, disillusion has come. Science, says M. Darmesteter arms man, but does not direct him ; it illuminates for him the world as far as the most remote stars, but leaves night in his heart ; it is invincible and indifferent; neutral and immoral. This *debridement* everyone feels cannot last. The modern soul better than its doctrines, and under the foam of the surface, the current runs as deep as ever. The movement that carries a portion of the rising generation to mysticism is only the first reaction of the conscience, a sterile reaction—for mysticism destroys the soul—but one that indicates fruitful revolts. Now the truths that will save us have not to be discovered "*Elles courent les mes, mais anemiees et exsangues.*" To become living realities and triumphant they have only to be rendered to us by a voice that speaks with authority. That which spoke eighteen hundred years ago is silent, because a part of its words are *abrogees*, words uttered to aid mankind to die and not to live, and ineffectual in a world thirsting for justice, life, and light. Hence humanity goes back unconsciously to a higher source, towards those who were the badly understood masters of Christianity, and of whom we "who search for a God without priest, a revelation without prophets, and a fact written in the heart" are the disciples. "Prophetisme," M. Darmesteter declares, will not come to found a new religion or to convert people to Judaism. Its *role* and mission is to vivify the two religions which to-day are disputing in France and to-morrow will share in peace, that of science and that of Christ. It is of slight importance that in the future there should be unity of forms and beliefs. Such a unity is merely the dream of imbecile seekers after external conformity, the Torquemadas and the Pobiedoustzefs. What is wanted for the peace of the world is not the abolition of diverse, picturesque, and independent forms, but a communion of spirit so that the churches not being separated by any anathema, may march in friendly rivalry to the defeat of misery, vice, and sorrow. "Prophetisme" is the only agency that can combine the two systems by restoring to the church what she has lost by departing from the true sense of her formulas and by giving to science the power of moral expression which she wants. This can be accomplished because the letter of the Prophets is found in the Church and their spirit in science. Their spirit, M. Darmesteter goes on to say, is in the modern soul. It matters little that they spoke in the name of a God, Jehovah, and that the present age speaks in the name of human thought. Their Jehovah was but the apotheosis of the human soul, their conscience projected to the heavens. What will the heads of the mighty Church of Rome say to the appeal which is made to them by the French *savant*. The day that the Catholic Church from her high throne puts into the mouth of Christ the word of the Prophets she will obtain a new lease of life, and resume her part in the direction of the future, although life seems to be retiring from her, she is still the sole organized force of the West, the heart whose pulsations will make themselves felt at the ends of the world if she is reinvigorated. Now that there is no longer a Pope-King the dethroned Papacy, which has become in a striking fashion an ideal and immaterial, the intangible Rome of the Great Catholic Empire seems to feel that in the animosity of nations and classes humanity awaits an arbitrator. She has already timidily attempted to raise her voice in the conflict of classes, but the fatality of her traditions, stronger than her instinct, confines her to a circle of unpenetrating and impotent formulas. This needful revolution which, without altering a dogma or the gesture of a priest, would change the spirit of Christianity : provide Europe with a centre, arbitrator, and guide, and remake of the Church a living force, may perhaps not be accomplished without a disastrous schism or it may be effected by the genius of another Hildebrand. Christianity has received the formulas of the prophets but volatilized them into metaphors: will she know how to regain the reality ? "*Tu etois venu accomplir les prophetes : accomplis les!*" Mr. Darmesteter's concluding words are as follows :— "If the Church neglects her opportunity ; if on the ground of an immutability, a fiction of dogma that her whole history from the very commencement refutes, she opposes to the summons of the future a *non possumus* the necessary work will be made otherwise and more painfully : the profit that the spirit of the future might draw from that admirable instrument of unity and propaganda will be lost to the work, and the scientific sect will have alone to take charge of the world."

OUR FRONTIER FIGHTS.

(FROM RECENT REPORTS.)

I.

Oh ! Col. Durand is a knowing hand !
No every-day Agent he !
Just two hundred yards from the foeman's guards
He laid his artillerie !

He watched his foes with a Simla pose—
Then he fired the gun right well ;
But a match-lock shot, somehow, had got
In his groin—and down he fell.

The fact was wired—and a Press inspired
Cried—"Wounded Durand ! Well done !"
But no one's aware of the why or the where
Of the fight which our Agent won.

II.

"At the Fort of Nilt I was nearly kilt"—
The gallant Aylmer cried—
"And but for Abdool, who kept quite cool,
I certainly might have died !"

"I bruised my thumb and my calf grew numb,
But Abdools lifted me up ;
His Rifle brown he first laid down
And brought me of tea a cup.

"He, then, returned—and the Fort gate burned ;
The foe fired their 'clumsy gun'—
The 'Lion's whelp'—which gave a yelp—
And then the fight was done."

JUPITER PLUVIUS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S CONVERSAZIONE.

This very popular gathering takes place this evening, at 9-30 p.m., and the members of the Society and their lady-friends will no doubt be well represented. The Band of the Yorkshire Light Infantry will play during the evening. The electric lighting is as before by Mr. Ganz & Co.

The Art Union drawing will take place at 5-30 this afternoon. Some tickets are still available at Messrs. Soondy & Co. up to 3 p.m., and as the collection of pictures available for selection is unusually large and satisfactory the public should [illegible] ticket to remain unsold, as the Union is to make a market out worth, an object which deserves

THE POONA MANŒUVRES.

FIELD-FIRING OPERATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 31.

The results of the Field-Firing, Artillery and Infantry, have been so remarkably good that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief specially commended them. The "enemy" having failed in his attempt to occupy Kirkee, was obliged to entrench himself at the Sister Hills, and there to await the arrival of reinforcements. The field-firing operations then took place. On the 18th instant the Cavalry Brigade (consisting of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, and the 4th Poona Horse), under the command of Brigadier-General Boyce-Combe, C. B., drove in the enemy's outpost. Long two-foot screens were placed in three positions south of the enemy's position at "the Sisters," to represent the outposts. General Combe sent four squadrons of the 2nd Bombay Lancers to attack the right outpost, a little to the left of the village of Dhanowrie, to make a feint, while the main body advanced to make an attack. The whole business was very successfully done. The number of hits counted upon the screens in the three positions were 249, 250, and 318, respectively, making a total of 817 hits, which gave a far more creditable percentage than that attained last year.

The Cavalry having driven in the outposts, the five Batteries of Artillery (commanded by Colonel on the Staff A. M. Rawlins, R. A.) in two brigade divisions (the first consisting of the three 12-pounder batteries, under Lieut.-Col. Kaye, R. H. A., and the second of the two 9-pounder batteries under Lieut.-Col. Corbett, R. A.) assembled on the following morning (the 19th inst.), near the village of Lohogaon, to the east of Dhanowrie, and formed up under cover in line facing the enemy's position, which was represented by three batteries on the right—two in gun-pits with limbers in limber-pits and one in shallow gun-pits with three wagons in rear—and one battery in gun-pits and one in the open on the left, the interval between them being 120 yards of shelter. Trenches represented by screens two feet high, with head and shoulder dummies interspersed. The khaki screens which represented guns, wagons or limbers were 6 feet by 5 feet, while those representing gunners measured 5 feet by 1 foot 9 inches. Colonel Rawlins having selected a position, and the range being taken, the left batteries advanced and came into action to verify the range. This being done, the range was found to be about 3,100 yards. The remaining batteries then formed up on the right and shelled the enemy's Artillery, each Battery firing at the corresponding Battery on the enemy's line. Thirty-three common shell and 117 shrapnel were fired at this range. The whole Brigade then advanced to 1,800 yards, having to cross a nasty nullah in doing so, and this they did in good style to prepare the way for the imaginary Infantry. The flank batteries were employed in keeping down the fire of the enemy's Artillery, while the three in the centre directed their fire against the enemy's Infantry. Thirty-three common shell and 114 shrapnel were fired from this range. The five Batteries then advanced to 1,100 yards, concentrating the fire of the whole 30 guns on the enemy's Infantry. Eighteen common shell and 139 shrapnel were fired from this third position. The range was an excellent one, and the practice done was very good, the number of hits being greater than last year.

On Thursday, the 21st, the Infantry field-firing was got through. The position taken up by the enemy at the foot of "the Sisters" was naturally a strong one, commanding a clear field of fire for some 1,600 yards to the south and south-east. The extent of the front was about 800 yards. The details of defensive works and targets was as follows:—First line of defence—a line of half-hour shooting trenches. The Infantry firing were represented by screens 2 feet high, in lengths of 12 yards, along the whole front. The supports by similar screens placed in shelter trenches and nullahs. The screens representing reserves were 3 feet high, and under cover wherever practicable. The Batteries were some 300 or 350 yards in rear of the firing line. Gunpits were excavated for both gun and limber screens. This disposition was rendered necessary by the limited space at the disposal of the authorities. To represent the retreating enemy, screens, 6 feet high, were placed at regular intervals a little way up the steep hillside. The counter-attack screens 3 feet high represented the firing line and reserve of enemy's counter-attack. The distribution of the enemy's force was as follows :—First line of defence—two Battalions of Infantry and five Batteries ; general reserve and counter-attack—two Battalions of Infantry.

The four Field Batteries, R.A., which fired blank ammunition when the Infantry were attacking with ball, formed up on the morning of the 21st instant, at 10 a.m., on the spur to the east of Dhanowrie village. The first Infantry Brigade, under Colonel Lugard, of the King's Own, lay, concealed in the hollow, south-east of the guns, while the second Infantry Brigade, under Colonel Morse, of the 8th Bombay Infantry, was in the nullah, south-west of Dhanowrie. Soon after the Batteries had formed up, the order for attack reached both Brigades. The 2nd Brigade was ordered to advance directly on the position as soon as the flank attack by the 1st Brigade on its right was developed. The disposition of the attacking troops was as follows :—1st Brigade—1st line, Lancashire Fusiliers, with the 13th Bombay Infantry, on their left ; while in the second line, the Worcestershire Regiment supported the Lancashire Fusiliers and the 10th Bombay Light Infantry followed the 13th Bombay Infantry. The Gardner Battery, under Captain Peacock, Worcestershire Regiment, was posted on the right of the first line. 2nd Brigade —the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry and the 8th Bombay Infantry formed up the first line and the 28th Bombay Pioneers the second line, while the third line was composed of the Royal Lancaster Regiment and the 25th Bombay Rifles. By following the depression in the ground, the firing line of the 2nd Brigade was brought to within 1,200 yards of the enemy's position without exposure to the enemy's fire. The attack was successfully carried out, and his Excellency was much pleased. The umpires reported unanimously that the men loaded quickly, and aimed steadily and carefully. The distances were, in almost every case, judged very correctly. Up to 500 yards from the position the fire was concentrated on particular parts by battalions and after that distance by Companies. "Casualties" were effectively carried out among all ranks including three Commanding Officers. The arrangements made by the Sappers and Miners to simulate the fire of the enemy answered admirably, and added greatly to the realism of the defence. The record of results is given below :—Total No. of hits 7,331 ; total No. of rounds fired, 34,624 ; per centage of hits, 21·14. This is a very high figure of merit, and will compare most favourably with anything that has ever been done before.

The three Companies of Garrison Artillery, under Lieut.-Colonel A. N. Pearse, R. A., who constitute the siege train have been at work since Friday last. They are working with two 25-pounders (on overbank carriages), four 40-pounders (two on travelling carriages, and two on over bank cariages) four 6·3 inch howitzers (on travelling carriages) and two 10 inch mortars. They have been firing at the different works which the Sappers and Miners have constructed, from the first Artillery position (2,400 yards) and have made some extraordinarily good shooting both by day and by night. They dismounted several of the dummy guns in a four-gun siege battery, knocked the screens about a good deal, and a good deal of damage altogether has been done. To-day they knocked over a portion of an escarp wall behind a covering mass of earth, and will to-night move up to the second position (1600 yards) from where they will shell the Tweedal Redoubt. When the official report of the present year's manœuvres come to be published it will be found that there has been immense improvement in every way over the result of last year. I ought to mention that Major Cockburn Campbell, the Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, has had the superintendence of everything connected with the field-firing operations, and is to write a report on them.

FURIOUS DRIVING ON THE TARDEO ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me through your paper to call public attention, and that of the Commissioner of Police, to the danger of driving along the Tardeo Road, on Sunday evenings, owing to the rash way in which native *gharies* are driven along that particular road. Those who, like myself, frequently use the Tardeo Road on Sundays know how often coachmen are to be seen racing along, as if the place were a race-course, instead of a public thoroughfare. Last evening I was returning home from Byculla Church in my victoria with my wife, child, and nurse and, when we had almost reached the Mahaluxmi end of the Tardeo Road, a shigram belonging to a native gentleman came tearing up the road from the opposite direction, of course on the wrong side of the road, and dashed into my carriage. My wife was thrown out and narrowly escaped being trampled on by the horse, and my coachman was also knocked off his seat and, but for one of the shafts of the shigram having gone through the splash-board and become fixed in the lower part of the coach-box, my horse would probably have taken fright and bolted. I think the Commissioner of Police ought to take proper precautions to prevent this unnecessary racing that goes on along this particular road, and if this letter be the means of calling his attention to the matter I shall feel that I have not written in vain.—Yours, &c.,

ALLAN F. TURNER.

Cedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Feb. 1.

THE DAMAUN DEFAMATION CASE.

The prosecution for defamation of the Right Rev. Don Antonio Pedro Da Costa, Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop of Cranganore, by Messrs. Nunes and De Monte, was continued yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Courts. Lord Colin Campbell, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, was counsel for the prosecution ; and Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the defence.

Mr. Craigie continued his cross-examination of Mr. Nunes, who said that the Bishop did not ask him to bring the parish to a state of amity or anything of the kind. The meeting of June 7 was announced by the vicar, who did not preside. At that meeting resolutions were passed to take possession of the books. It was not witness who objected to the vicar taking the chair, and that as a resolution was to be proposed affecting him it would be irregular for him to take the chair. The parishioners suggested that the Rev. Henriques should not take the chair, and witness proposed the resolution. They also passed a resolution to take immediate possession of the funds and property of the church. Witness had not a copy of the draft resolution of the meeting of June 7 as they had been destroyed or mislaid and he had not got them. They were signed or initialled by witness. Witness swore that no locksmith attended outside the church when the meeting of July 12 was held. The police attended this meeting, but it was not witness's reason to ask their attendance, because he expected a disturbance in consequence of the resolution come to to take possession of the funds and property of the church. Witness did not make a demand at that meeting for the delivery of the church funds, but there was some talk about it. Mr. Abreo did not show the accounts of the church funds as the key was with another layman, and witness could not remember if Mr. De Monte was present or not when that talk took place. Witness did not make a proposition that as there was such a large amount in the coffers, and as the parishioners had appointed them administrators, they should take charge of the coffers. When the vicar told witness he would not recognise the wardens appointed at the meeting of July 12 witness did not get excited, and Mr. J. S. Rodrigues who was one of the new administrators did not get excited. He said, "Nothing now remains but to close the church." Witness did not say to the sepoy of the church "Your *bhut* is far better than this priest, I don't know who ordained him." Witness never quarrelled with the Bishop, but his reasons for believing that the Bishop bore him ill-feeling were because witness pointed out to him that Rs. 1,000 had been given to him by the late wardens and the vicar without the consent of the parishioners for the erection of a seminary at Damaun, over which they could have no control. Witness thought when the Bishop issued his pastoral letter he had in his mind what witness had said about the sum of Rs. 1,000. The Bishop also wrote to the Government about the occurrences and before receiving a reply he condemned him (witness) to hell fire. (Laughter.)

Mr. Craigie : You are what is called a law-agent ?—Witness replied he was a broker and drew up petitions and conveyances for poor people and managed suits for litigants in the High Court up to the last two or three years. He held appointment in the office of the prothonotary, but had been a private clerk to Sir Joseph Arnold and in the office of Messrs. Bantley and Watkins.

Mr. Craigie : And was it not when the judges of the High Court discovered that you drew up plaints and managed suits for suitors that you were forbidden to enter the court ?—Witness replied in the negative, and also denied that the prothonotary of the High Court had forbidden him to appear in his office in his (witness's) character of law-agent. Witness was not informed by anyone in the High Court that the prothonotary had given those orders.

Re-examined by Lord Colin Campbell, Mr. Nunes said, in explaining his answer as to the Bishop having extracted three lakhs of rupees, which was the property of the church, the Bishop threatened them (the parishioners) that in case they did not desist in one month from interfering he would also threaten the other party and have them excommunicated, so that under fear of such excommunication they would be prevented from taking part in the administration of the church property. This caused the wardens to go to the High Court and file a suit to a cost of Rs. 10,000, which would be a great loss to the church. Witness wished to state further that Chapter XVIII. of St. Mathew gave power to loose and bind, and the preceding verses provided that "if thy brother offend thee go and rebuke between thee and him alone, and if he did not hear thee ask two other persons to go with thee and put it to the mouth of thee so that they may hear, and if they don't hear thee at all he will be considered as an infidel." Witness considered the Vicar de Vara an improper person to select for reading the pastoral letter as witness had some quarrel with him, and this dispute was about certain property to which witness was entitled. Whether the Bishop knew anything about this dispute witness could not say. The right of confirmation rested with the Government, and the Bishop had not the power to remove the vicar in opposition to the wishes of the parishioners. Witness did not know whether the late Archbishop Porter signed his accounts as he belonged to the Propaganda jurisdiction and not to the Padroado jurisdiction. When the parishioners went to the Bishop they told him that the vicar had shown very great opposition since he came to the parish in interfering with their rights. The Bishop investigated the matter and found the vicar was in fault, and directed the vicar and witness to tender apologies. On the 13th of July the vicar said as he did not preside at the meeting of the 12th he did not consider it legal.

After considerable cross-examination by Mr. Craigie regarding the lists of the signatures as to the source from which they were copied in the books of minutes witness explained that there were about a dozen persons engaged to make out the lists of the persons present at the meeting, and that after they were transcribed the loose pages were sent to a *binder* who had disarranged them in non-consecutive numbers, and thus turned them topsy-turvy.

The case was adjourned till Monday, the 15th inst., at 11 a.m.

PRINCE DAMRONG IN BARODA.

H. R. H. PRINCE DAMRONG and suite, writes our Baroda correspondent, arrived here by mail train, on Saturday morning. The Gaekwar and Colonel Reynolds, Agent to the Governor-General, were at the station, to receive their royal guest. The Infantry, guard-of-honour, in full dress uniform, paraded at the station, and the State Artillery fired a salute of 21 guns. H. R. H. and suite are the guests of Colonel Reynolds. H. R. H., Colonel Reynolds, and other Siamese noblemen inspected the gold and silver guns. The guns and slimbers were taken out, and kept in a spacious yard, and the bullocks had all the gold trimming on them. The Royal visitor and suite were very much pleased at the most valuable princely relics of the former fatherly rulers of this once *Bagh-o-Bahar* city.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB, REGATTA.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

The following is the programme of events and entries for the same at the Regatta of the Bombay Royal Yacht Club, which commences to-day :—

1ST SAILING RACE.—For Club Yachts under 10 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners at previous Regattas since 1st January 1885 to be penalised by adding their tonnage for each win of their class. Entrance, Rs. 15. Prize,—Entrance money and a cup valued Rs. 250. To start at 12 o'clock. Twice round the course.

Station No	Yacht's name	Rig	Entered by	Distinguishing Flag
1	Senta	Cutter.	Dr H W Boyd	Red with white Star
2	Mannikin.	Cutter.	John B K Macbeth, Esq.	White with a Blue M

Time allowance.
Mannikin allows Senta 24 seconds.

2ND SAILING RACE.—For Licensed Jolly Boats. Entrance free. 1st prize Rs. 30, 2nd prize Rs. 25, 3rd prize Rs. 20. Four boats to start or no 2nd prize. Five boats to start or no 3rd prize. To start at 12-30 p.m. Once round the course.

1	Luxumee..No 2357	Goolam Hussein ..	Pennant D	
2	Lakshmi ..No 4796	Shaik Oosman	Blue and Red Vertical	
3	Rahamani.No 4439	Shaik Dawood....	Pennant G	
4	Hindustan.No 4263	Abdool Rahiman..	Flag B	
5	Gunga ....No 2197	Mahomed Cassum.	Red and White Pennant	
6	Bowany ..No 4926	Jamoodin Mahomed Kassum.....	Red, White, and blue horizontal	

3RD SAILING RACE.—For Licensed Kurrachee Boats. Entrance free. 1st prize Rs. 35, 2nd prize Rs. 30, 3rd prize Rs. 25. Four boats to start or no 2nd prize. Five boats to start or no 3rd prize. To start at 1 p.m. Once round the course.

1	Fattey Salamut	No. 2611	Josub Esoob	Pennant F
2	Dustagiri	No. 5359	Abdool Kadir	White and Red Horizontal pennant
3	Fattey Kari ..	No. 2202	Abdoola bin Mamoo ..	Flag H
4	Fattey Salamuti	No. 2428	Abasali	Square Blue Flag
5	Parvati	No. 5133	Mahomed Hoosein ..	Flag J
6	Sugarpassa ..	No. 2208	Ismael Abba.....	Green and Black horizontal
7	Fattey Salamuti.....	No. 4813	Shaik Adum.....	Green and Red pennant horizontal
8	Forozo.....	No. 2512	Shaik Abdoola.....	Blue pennant
9	Lakshmi	No. 4547	Abdoola Mamoo....	Pennant D
10	Dustagiri	No. 5036	Shaik Oosman.....	Flag T
11	Fattey Khari.	No. 2283	Kassoo Sakoo	Pennant G
12	Lakshmi	No. 2355	Ameer Shaik Shaboodin	Square Red, Flag
13	Phony Barkutty.....	No. 5211	Mahmed Ally.....	Square Yellow Flag.
14	Yeshwanty....	No. 4874	Shaik Husson.....	Square Flag i
15	Lakshmi	No. 2144	Mahmed Cassum....	Square White Flag
16	Fattey Salamut.....	No. 2335	Mahomed Abdoola ..	Code Pennant

4TH SAILING RACE.—For Man-of-War and *bona fide* ships' boats of any rig or size. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st prize Rs. 100, 2nd prize Rs. 70, 3rd prize Rs. 30. Four boats to start or no 2nd prize. Five boats to start or no 3rd prize. To start at 1-30 p.m. Once round the course.

1	H M S Redbreast's Boat "Redbreast"	Lieut R M Lambert ..		Blue. White Ball in the centre.
2	H M S Redbreast's Boat Robin	Commander Preedy		Blue Triangular Flag.
3	H M S Lapwing's Boat	Lieut C D Johnson ..		Red Yellow and Blue horizontal.
4	H M S Pigeon's Boat	Lieut S W Gray		Black with Yellow Horse shoe.
5	P & O S S Gwalior's Cutter	J W Learman, Esq ..		Pennant G.
6	S S Abyssinia's Cutter	A H Greening, Esq		Pennant H.
7	H M S Redbreast's Boat "Magdala" ..	W L Gill, Esq.		Blue, White, blue horizontal.
8	S S Thibet's Cutter .	Capt L W Wilmer		Red Pennant ?White Cross,
9	H M I M S Tennassirin's Boat	W G Windham, Esq..		Blue Pennant with a White stripe on the centre
10	S S Huzara's Gig .	Capt A E Stabbing ...		B I S Co's House Flag.
11	S S Huzara's Mail.. Boat	H W Watt. Esq		Plain Blue Pennant

5TH SAILING RACE.—For Yachts coming under Rule XXXIV and Club Yachts not qualified to sail in Club races. Time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 15. Prize. Entrance money and a cup valued Rs. 200. To start at 2 p.m. Twice round the course.

6TH SAILING RACE.—For Club Yachts over 10 tons and under 20 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners at previous Regattas since 1st January, 1885, to be penalised by adding their tonnage for each win of their class. Entrance Rs. 15. Prize—Entrance money and a cup, valued Rs. 350. To start at 2-15 p.m. Twice round the course.

1	La Mascotte..	Lateen..	J Westall, Esq.....	Crossand Crescent.
2	White Rose ..	Lateen..	Major W E Hilliard..	Red, Buff. Blue Stripe.

Time allowance.
La Mascotte allows White Rose, 7 m. 15 sec.

7TH SAILING RACE.—For Club Yachts over 20 tons. Time allowance for tonnage. Winners at previous Regattas since 1st January, 1885, to be penalised by adding their tonnage for each win of their class. Entrance Rs. 15. Prize—Entrance money and a cup, valued Rs. 450. To start at 2-30 p.m. Twice round the course.

1	Ianthe.....	Lateen..	L Rivett-Carnac, Esq..	Blue Burgee with Red and White Cross.
2	Cinderella..	Lateen..	James Moore, Esq	Blue, Yellow and Red Diagonally.
3	Falcon.....	Lateen...	J Janni, Esq	White with a Blue Cross.

Time allowance.
Cinderella allows Ianthe 4 m, 36 sec.
Do. do. Falcon 5 m. 51 sec.
Ianthe do. Falcon 1 m. 15 sec.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons presides at the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences this morning. There are in all eight cases, implicating nine prisoners, committed for trial, seven of the latter being Hindus and two Mahomedans. There is one case of murder ; one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder ; one of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding ; one of causing to be taken an intoxicating drug with intent to commit an offence ; one of house-breaking and theft ; and three of theft. Two of the cases were committed by Mr. Cooper, four by Mr. Hamilton, and two by Mr. Richardson. The following is a summary of the calendar :—

1. Dhondu Dhurma, committed by Mr. C. W. Richardson, for theft in a building.
2. Lukmidass Hirabhai, committed by Mr. Richardson, for causing to be taken an intoicating drug with intent to commit an offence, and for committing robbery and theft in a building.
3. Narayen Arjun and Cassum Mahomed, committed by Mr. W. D. Hamilton, for house-breaking in order to commit theft.
4. Sakharam Namajee, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
5. Saidad Abdoola, committed by Mr. Cooper, for theft.
6. Bhawoo Mahadu, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for murder.
7. Babajee Babuljee, committed by Mr. Cooper, for making false statements in a declaration and giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.
8. Narayen Shivlajee, committed by Mr. Cooper, for theft.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. F. GIBBONS, Devonshire Regiment, is permitted to proceed home on being placed on retired pay.

LIEUTENANT S. D. B. KETCHEN, Seaforth Highlanders, is appointed Officiating Wing Officer on probation in the 1-5th Gurkhas.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence out of India :—Lieutenant J. H. W. Guise, Scottish Rifles ; Captain A. E. Whistler, 2nd Bengal Infantry ; Lieutenant F. C. Laing, 12th Bengal Infantry ; Captain F. J. B. Priestley, 3rd Punjab Cavalry ; Lieutenant W. J. Windsor, 19th Punjab Infantry, Captain C. J. Randolph Wiltshire Regiment, and Lieutenant L. Head, East Lancashire Regiment, all for one year, on private affairs ; and Captain C. B. Judge, 1-2nd Gurkhas, for one year, on medical certificate.

COUNT VON MOLTKE'S sister, Frau Broker, has died at the advanced age of 84. She was the widow of an Evangelical pastor, her third husband, with whom she celebrated her golden wedding last year shortly before his death. In the Field Marshal's letters to his betrothed he writes in the most affectionate way of this his favourite sister Lene. The Emperor William sent a wreath to be laid on the coffin. The funeral, which took place at Ueterson, was attended by Count William von Moltke, Count Helmuth von Moltke, and Provost Count Moltke as chief mourners.

DEATH OF THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

The name of the Rev. Charles Haddon Spurgeon is added to the long death roll of the present winter. He had been ill for more than six or eight months and so long as June last was compelled to leave England in search of health. The *Review of the Churches* in its first number (October) referred to his failing health, declaring that another beautiful manifestation of the growing catholicity and true brotherliness of Christian men has been elicited by the grave sickness of our dear friend Mr. Spurgeon. In tender sympathy the whole Christian Church has gathered around the sufferer at Norwood, and prayer has been made continually to God for him. In hundreds of religious gatherings all through the English-speaking world, and even beyond, his affliction has been the burden of earnest petition. Little children have asked for the news of his health the first thing in the day, and "the great ones of the earth" have sent him assurances of their watchful sympathy. Men outside all churches have been stirred by the news in the successive bulletins, and hailed with joy every sign of returning vigour. Rarely, if ever, has a warmer regard, or a more widespread interest in an invalid, been elicited than in the distinguished preacher of the Metropolitan Tabernacle." The same paper referred to the enormous force of his genius, his total freedom from cant, fearless frankness of speech, radiant and piercing humour, sublime audacity of attack, flaming earnestness burning sincerity and passion to do good, which had compelled men to think of him as one who fought "the better fight."

The Spurgeons, originally of Dutch descent, write one who knew the family, were once upon a time Quakers. The great preacher's grandfather and father were Congregational ministers. Charles Haddon Spurgeon himself was born in 1834, on June 19, at Kelvedon, Essex. Readers unfamiliar with the details of his life will have imagined him older. For some time the little boy stayed with his grandfather, the Rev. James Spurgeon. The child was father to the man. When he was six years old he overheard his grandfather deploring the habits of one of his flock, who was accustomed to go to a public-house for a mug of beer and a quiet pipe. Little Charles said, "I will kill him," and shortly afterwards told his grandfather that he had done the deed. "I've killed old Rhodes. He will never grieve my poor grandfather any more." "What do you mean, my child ?" asked the minister. "I have not been doing any harm, grandfather," was the reply ; "I've been about the Lord's work, that is all." The mystery was presently explained by old Rhodes himself. He told Mr. Spurgeon that the lad had come to the public-house and said to him. "What doest thou here, Elijah, sitting with the ungodly—you a member of a church, and break your pastor's heart ? I'm ashamed of you ! I would not break my pastor's heart, I am sure." Old Rhodes was angry for a moment, but came to the conclusion that the child was in the right, and now begged pardon. Young Spurgeon was sent to school at Colchester, and afterwards he studied for a short time at an agricultural college at Maidstone. Next he became usher in a school at Newmarket. Study of the Bible led the boy to become a Baptist, and he was universed in the River Lark, at Isleham, where the nearest Baptist Minister lived, on May 3, 1850—his mother's birthday. He attached himself to a Baptist congregation at Cambridge, of which famous Robert Hall was minister. Beginning as a tract distributor he wrote a contribution to a local paper ; eventually the boy was led on to preach now and again. He speedily became a local celebrity, and was known as the "Boy Preacher." When he was not more than seventeen years old he was offered, and accepted, the pastorate of a small Baptist chapel at Waterbeach, where his predecessor had been paid £5 a quarter. His precocity was remarkable ; contem

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[illegible]heir[illegible] Mr. Spurgeon's teachings, many carrying
[illegible]ou[illegible] admiration so far as to imitate his style with-
[illegible]w his gifts—with disastrous consequences. Mr.
Spurgeon too, founded alms houses to shelter the poorest and infirmest of his congregation. Another institution of his is the Colportage Society. Stockwell Orphanage, started in 1867, and endowed with £29,000, given by a Mrs. Hillyard for the purpose, is especially dear to his heart. Here an enormous number of children of all creeds have been given a sound education free from all the disagreeable associations of ordinary charity school. Enough has been said to show that Mr. Spurgeon, apart from preaching, is an immensely busy man.

LIFE AT BEULAH HILL.

Much has been written of Mr. Spurgeon's home life in his fine residence at Beulah-hill. Dr. Hatcher, the American divine, was amazed at the princely state in which Mr. Spurgeon lived. In reply to a question Mr. Spurgeon said the property (originally given him) had immensely increased in value, and it seemed to him to be the best economy to retain it until the high-water mark was reached—and then "give it to the Lord." Dr. Hatcher admired the cows on the estate. "The cows are not mine," Mr. Spurgeon told him; "they belong to our Divine Lord, and I keep them for Him. All the milk which they give is sold, and the money put into the treasury: even that milk which you are drinking now has been paid for." As a matter of fact, all Mr. Spurgeon's charities have reason to be thankful for Beulah-hill. Before leaving Dr. Hatcher, we will give his summing-up of Mr. Spurgeon as "a really big-hearted and good-natured man." All who know Mr. Spurgeon in private life will assent to that—he is a typical brusque Englishman, hospitable and generous.

Recently Mr Spurgeon in the *Sword and Trowel* contributed a brief article on the religious crisis declaring that the novelties in religion, have acquired a dangerous popularity, even in the most orthodox quarters. The article was almost his last:—

"Those who have no delight in unsettlement and useless change are by no means indifferent spectators of the childish freaks of this light-headed generation. Certain of us are distressed beyond measure by that which others enter upon with a light heart. To mention this is to bring upon such dissentients a storm of ridicule. Our regrets cause no concern to the changeful ones. Why should they? They despise the old fogies who cannot, like themselves, rush into the bogs after the jack-o'-lantern of progress. "Doctrine!" cry they, "Who cares for that?" Calling it "dogma," they make a football of it, and again they shout, "Who cares!" Without waiting for an answer, they hurry forward in their infallible wisdom to exercise their liberality of spirit by scoffing at the narrow-minded orthodox. New teachings and new methods mar the peace of churches which, for many generations, have held to the once-delivered faith. The intrusion has been wanton and illegal; but what of that? Protests of no avail: it usually suffices to answer them with a sneer. Where contempt would scarcely be prudent, the pretence of agreement is made to cover over a fatal difference, and to give opportunity to stab the truth in the back. All things appear to be regarded as fair in the conflict with old-fashioned believers: they are a kind of creature with whom no faith is to be kept, and to whom no rights are reserved.

The results patent to all, in many cases, are the decay of piety, the death of prayer meetings, the frequenting of theatres and other places of amusement, lax morals, and a general worldiness of life. Need we go far to find Nonconformist churches which will never be accused of Puritanism, but might truthfully be called clubs for social, political, literary, and sportive purposes? Of course, the provision of amusement is judged to be laudable, and by no means a thing requiring to be defended; while the holding of bazaars, in which the stage itself is left in the rear, and Vanity Fair is outdone, is justified and commended. We have "Institutes" for youth, where the gambler tries his unaccustomed hand, and "sing-songs," where the frequenter of the low music-hall acquires his first taste for the comic and the loose. The more "liberal" the doctrine, the more free-and-easy the living. These are the new lamps which are offered us for the old. We are to barter away the gold of Ophir, and receive, in exchange, the mud of the Dead Sea. Will all professors have it so? Will the free churches be in the forefront of this mad movement towards the abyss?

It is cheering to believe that many have of late been braced up, and are recovering their footing. Testimony for the Gospel is clearer from many pulpits than it was wont to be; for which may God be praised! In other cases the new system has worked itself out; and, aroused by the disastrous result, the people have returned to the truth which they once loved. The heart of the churches is in a great measure sound; and when those who rule the hour are no longer able to silence the much-enduring people, there will be a return to the former beliefs, and this will be accompanied by a firmer adhesion to them in the future. Too much is it a fact that a clique is ruling, and the real voice of the people is unheard.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 30th January, as compared with the statement of the 23rd January, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 23. Rs.	Jan. 30. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,50,000	34,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,14,955	53,08,246
Do. do. at Branches	24,81,056	22,70,262
Other Deposits	3,87,88,939	3,88,92,383
Post Bills	11,784	7,070
Cash Credits, undrawn	32,66,813	41,03,375
Rs. ..	6,29,43,577	6,40,31,236
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,08,87,439	1,09,03,561
Cash Credits on do. do.	83,20,976	84,07,546
Loans do. do. do.	85,07,159	83,25,365
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,486	3,529
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,65,19,463	1,73,06,305
Stamps, &c.	18,408	18,386
Dead Stock ... Rs. 6,77,359		
Amt. applied in reduction ,, 2,85,000	3,92,359	3,92,359
Bullion	3,00,003	3,00,003
Cash Balances with other banks.	1,84,692	2,59,348
Cash and Currency Notes	1,78,05,592	1,81,14,831
Rs. ..	6,29,43,577	6,40,31,236

AMONG the victims claimed by influenza this week, writes our London correspondent, is Mr. Whitley, one of the members for Liverpool. He died after a few days' illness. It was only the other day Mr. Whitley, though a staunch Conservative, was protesting against the action of his political supporters in withholding the freedom of Liverpool from Mr. Gladstone. Members in India of the Junior United Service Club will regret to learn that their Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Lakin, has died from influenza. He was carried off three days after being attacked. There has been a considerable increase in the mortality from *la grippe* in the metropolis, but the Medical Officer of Health for St. George's Hanover Square, tells me that in his district, which contains ninety thousand inhabitants only two deaths have been attributed to the epidemic during the past few weeks. Colonel the Hon. George Villier, brother of Lady Lytton and the Military Secretary of her husband, when he was Viceroy was buried yesterday at Walford. Count Gleichen came from Sandringham with a wreath from the Prince of Wales as "a mark of sincere friendship and affection."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

[illegible]SECRATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY.

THE delay in the appointment of a successor to the late Archbishop Porter, S. J., who died more than two years ago, caused much surprise and a good deal of discouragement in the Archdiocese. Fortunately a worthy successor in the person of the Very Rev. Theodore Dalhoff, S. J., than whom no better priest could have been chosen, has been appointed to the post. The late Archbishop Porter was consecrated at Allahabad, and on his return to Bombay, received the *pallium* from the hands of His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun. His predecessor Dr. Leo Meurin was consecrated in the Cathedral of N. S. de Esperance. It is, therefore needless to say that the sympathy evoked by the name of Rev. Dr. Dalhoff, and the rarity of such ceremonies gathered together on Sunday a large concourse of people even from distant parts of Bombay Island. Before the hour appointed, the church was full, every available place being occupied.

The Church was decorated tastefully, and a large pendal was erected in front of the church bearing several inscriptions in Latin. At 8 o'clock the procession left the church, and stood under the pavilion, where the Archbishop-elect, accompanied by his Grace Dr. Goethel, the Archbishop of Calcutta, their Lordships Dr. Pagani, the Bishop of Mangalore, and Dr. Linden, the Bishop of Poona, was received by a large number of priests of both jurisdiction. The Vicar of Thana Canons Callejo and Faria represented the Portuguese jurisdiction. The Archbishop of Calcutta took his seat at the epistle side, while the two other prelates with the Archbishop-elect sat on the opposite side. The ceremony of consecration commenced soon after, the prelates having assumed their episcopal garments. The Senior Assistant prelate requested the Archbishop of Calcutta, the consecrating prelate "to raise this priest here present to the burden of the episcopate." The Apostolic Mandate of the nomination was then read by the Very Rev. Jurgen, Superior of the Society of Jesus in Bombay, who lately declined the honour of the mitre, offered to him. Dr. Dalhoff made the usual oath, when the consecrator asked several questions about his belief in the principal dogmas of the Catholic religion, to which the Archbishop-elect replied affirmatively. He was then led to kiss the hand of the consecrator and the mass commenced. The litany of "All Saints" was said, interpolated with special prayers for the elect, whose head was touched by the prelates, saying, "Receive thou the Holy Ghost" *Veni Creator Spiritus* was intoned, and while it was being sung the anointing of the head and hands was gone through. The consecrator then blessed the crozier and the ring which were put to the new prelate and the mass was continued. After *Agnus Dei* the mitre and the gloves were blessed, the wearing of which completed the episcopal dress with which he proceeded to bless the congregation while *Te Deum* was being sung. The consecrating prelate gave the benediction, and the elect kneeling down on the altar at the opposite side sang three times *Ad multos annos* until he arrived before the consecrating prelate who gave him a kiss of peace, so also the assistant prelates and the ceremony of consecration was brought to a close.

The Rev. Father Hoene ascended the pulpit and taking for his text "Go ye and teach all nations" said that it would have been a presumption on his part to address the congregation in the presence of his Grace the Archbishop of Calcutta and the three other prelates. He was requested to say a few words. He reminded the congregation that it was two years and four months since a large procession wended its way from the Fort to that Cathedral bringing the lifeless body of the late Archbishop Porter, and now they rejoiced that God had given them his successor worthy in every respect of the exalted post with which the Holy Father Pope Leo XIII. had honoured him. He spoke of the high dignity of priesthood and the divine mission with which they were entrusted, but the episcopal consecration conferred upon a priest the plenitude of the privileges. He eulogized the high virtues of the new prelate, and requested the congregation to repeat the same words *Ad multos annos* in favour of the new prelate. The *pallium* was given to the new prelate by his Grace the Archbishop of Calcutta, who retired and the three other prelates came in procession to the pavilion, where they and some other priests took their seat upon a raised dais.

Rev. Father Pereira read an address in Latin on behalf of the priests congratulating the new Archbishop who replied in a few words in the same language.

Mr. DeMello read another address on behalf of the Catholics under his Grace's jurisdiction. He said the occasion was too solemn to hold silence. He congratulated the Catholics on having for their Archbishop Dr. Dalhoff, who for the last 26 years had worked among them as Parish Priest, Professor, Rector, Vicar-General, and Administrator Apostolic, and in all these posts he had done his duty to the satisfaction of all. The one circumstance we would mention was the institution of the Bandora Corpus Christi procession, which was instituted while he was the Parish Priest of St. Peter's at Bandora. A singular coincidence was mentioned that Dr. Dalhoff arrived here some 25 years ago, so it was a silver jubilee of his arrival, and of his priesthood that he was promoted to be the Archbishop of Bombay.

His Grace replied in simple terms that the present generation was known to him as friends, his parishioners, and his pupils. It is an onerous charge which had been imposed upon him, and he wanted all their assistance to discharge his duties satisfactorily. He appealed to all to render him such assistance to enable him to carry on the work of salvation, as might be pleasing to the Almighty God.

The congregation then retired after 11 o'clock, gratified by impressive ceremonies seldom seen.

THE LOSS OF THE ENTERPRISE.

WIDOWS' AND CHILDREN'S RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.	a.
Amount previously subscribed	5,113	2
From H.M.I.M.S. Clive through Captain C. W. Hewett, I.M.	178	4
Through Captain R. D. C. Brownlow, I. M., Port Officer, Bassein	163	0
From H.M.I.M.S. Comet, through Mr. C. F. Fletcher, I.M.	78	8
Balance of subscription through Captain H. J. Pryce Port, Officer, Akyab	4	0
Total	5,536	14

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

FEBRUARY 1892.

2. Tuesday—Yacht Club Regatta.
   Bombay Art Society, private conversazione.
   First Criminal Sessions.
3. Wednesday—Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Secretariat.
   Half Yearly Meeting, Bombay Gymkhana, 6 p.m.
   First Criminal Sessions.
4. Thursday—"Club" Cup Race Back Bay Baths.
   Yacht Club Regatta.
   First Criminal Sessions.
   Municipal Corporation.
   Skating Ring, Fancy dress Carnival.
5. Friday—First Criminal Sessions.
6. Saturday—Bombay Volunteer Artillery Camp opens, Mahaluxmi Fort.
   First Criminal Sessions.
8. Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
   Municipal (Justices) Elections.
   Poona Sky Races.
9. Tuesday—Annual meeting Back Bay Baths Company.
10. Wednesday—Poona Sky Races.
12. Friday—Dance at the Ladies Gymkhana.
13. Saturday—Annual Inspection, B. V. Artillery, Mahaluxmi Fort.
    Gymkhana Steeplechase (Open) and Bombay Sky Races.
    "Merchant of Venice," by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club.
15. Monday—"Wheal" Cup Competition, Mahaluxmi Fort.
16. Tuesday—Volunteer Artillery Camp closes, Mahaluxmi Fort. "Merchant of Venice," by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club.
17. Wednesday—Scottish Orphanage Concert at the Town Hall.
18. Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
19. Friday—Municipal (Fellows) Elections.
    Dance at the Ladies Gymkhana.
    "Merchant of Venice," by the Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club.
20. Saturday—Gymkhana Steeplechase (Open) and Bombay Sky Races.
22. Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
24. Wednesday—Byculla Club Ball.
    Half Yearly General Meeting Bombay Club, 5-30 p.m.
25. Thursday—"Acworth" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
    Half Yearly Meeting, Yacht Club.
27. Saturday—Bombay Races.
    Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
    Half Yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club.
29. Lady Harris's Fancy Dress Ball, Bombay.

MARCH.

1. Tuesday—Expected Completion of the Tansa Duct Works.
   Bombay Races.
3. Thursday—"Club" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
   Bombay Races.
5. Saturday—Bombay Races.
   Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
   Annual Soiree of the Cercle Litteraire, Dinshaw Petit.
7. Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
10. Thursday—Bunder Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
17. Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
19. Saturday—Annual entertainment Bombay Swimming Club.
21. Monday—Yacht Club Dance.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when President, Mr. George Cotton, occupied the chair. There were also present:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Amirudin Tyabji, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir D. Mody, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Mr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Tapidas, Dareshah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Mr. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. J. F. Fernandez, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Hasambhai Visram, Hormusji C. Coorlawalla, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhusro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Meherjibhai Ratamji Setna, Colonel G. F. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee C. Murzban, Nasoroji Bairamji Suntook, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, H. M. Phipson, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Rastamji Nasarvanji Khory, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Vandrawundas Phurshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, Mr. J. P. Watson, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THREATENED OUTBREAK OF SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee moved that the budget estimate of Rs. 13,93,029, in respect of the expenditure to be incurred by the Public Health Department during the year 1892-93 be adopted.

Mr. E. B. Carroll, in accordance with notice of motion, moved the following amendment to the Budget of the Health Department. Detailed Statement No. 9, VIII., Infectious Diseases. Special measures in the event of an outbreak of Epidemic Diseases—that the item of Rs. 6,000 be raised to Rs. 12,000. He said that the matter had been brought before him by the Commissioner, who had said that in view of the threatened outbreak of small-pox in an epidemic form, special hospital accommodation should be provided for in the budget. It was under consideration whether the Arthur Road Hospital should be opened, but the proposal now before them was fully necessary for the occasion. He thought it was notorious and perfectly well known amongst the public that such an epidemic as had been indicated by the Commissioner and as the Health Officer predicted, had arisen, or that the disease of small-pox threatened to be epidemic, and vaccination and re-vaccination was going on largely throughout the city. He observed an amendment in the name of Mr. Wacha that the budget grant for the Public Health Department be reduced by the Rs. 6,000 to provide for epidemic diseases; but as Mr. Wacha was not then present, he trusted that the amendment would be allowed to drop, as the Corporation would be very unwise not to make the provision.

Brigade-Surgeon Banks seconded the motion and thought the Corporation would not hesitate a moment about passing the small sum, because there could be no doubt that a widespread scare existed in the city as to the outbreak. He could not conceive anything could be said against the increase as it was so obvious. (A laugh from Mr. Mehta.)

Dr. Banks: It is no laughing matter.

Mr. Mehta said he would explain why he laughed, and would take up Dr. Banks' challenge. He quite agreed that they must provide for epidemic and infectious disease, but the Standing Committee, Mr. Carroll, and Dr. Banks had failed to realise one thing. It was no new thing to provide for epidemic outbreak in the city, they had done so year after year, and the sum of Rs. 6,000 placed in the budget had been found to be enough for that purpose. Some reason should now be given why a larger amount was wanted. The Commissioner might give them some information, as he must have done when he went to the Standing Committee which might give them good cause to increase the amount, and on that ground he would not vote against the increase. He would, however, suggest to Mr. Carroll that he should add to the end of his motion the words "that the expenditure be defrayed consistently with the views of the Corporation expressed in the matter."

Mr. Carroll accepted the amendment.

Dr. Khory supported the amendment and remarked that he was afraid that even the larger sum would be scarcely sufficient for the contingent, for which it was sought to provide.

The Municipal Commissioner, in explaining why the larger grant was required, remarked that Dr. Weir had some time ago predicted the outbreak of which they now saw evident signs, and he knew sufficient of the predictions of the Health Officer in such matters to know that they could not be treated lightly. Unfortunately, there were signs which indicated that extra hospital accommodation would be necessary up to next cold weather.

The amendment was then carried unanimously.

THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE AND AVONDALE.

The President read the following letter which had just come to hand, in reply to the telegram of condolence sent by the Corporation at the time of the death of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale to her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales:—

Political Department, Bombay Castle, Jan. 29, 1892.

To George Cotton, Esq., the President of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to inform you that by command of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and the desire of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Secretary of State has requested that the sincere thanks of her Majesty and of his Royal Highness may be conveyed to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay for their message of condolence on the death of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale.—I have, &c.,

A. SHEWAN,
Acting Secretary to Government.

On the motion of Mr. Carroll the Corporation passed the estimates for Municipal Debt at Rs. 21,68,278; and for Pensions and Gratuities and Compassionate Allowances at Rs. 33,000.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Mr. Carroll proposed that the estimates for Education (including Veterinary College, Victoria and Albert Museum, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Joint Schools Committee's Establishment Primary Education, &c.) be passed at Rs. 92,720.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment to the effect that the grant of Rs. 15,000 for the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute be reduced to Rs. 10,000, and that the total grant on Education be passed at Rs. 87,720 instead of at Rs. 92,720.

Mr. D. E. Wacha seconded the amendment.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee was in favour of granting Rs. 15,000 for the Victoria Technical Institute, contending that it was an institution, which was calculated to benefit the rate-payers of the city.

Colonel Merewether compared the benefits of technical education with that of literary education, remarking that whilst at the University Convocation, the other day, he noticed the Graduates had a very worn and weedy appearance. The students of the Technical Institute appeared to be quite strong and happy young fellows. In the one case they appeared to have been poring over their books and doing nothing else, but in the other they worked with brain and limb and benefited by it. H. E. the Governor's remarks with reference to obtaining help from the Native States were to the point. But that was no reason why the Corporation should not contribute towards the maintenance of the institution. If they were to curtail the grant, they would be doing it to the detriment of the city. The Institute was anxious to introduce new subjects, namely, electric engineering and plumbing, which were of the greatest importance to the city, and the Corporation would, therefore, do well to pass the grant at Rs. 15,000.

Mr. P. M. Mehta said that he happened to be a member of the board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and also to be a member of the Municipal Corporation; and he was, therefore, in a position to treat the subject with as much impartiality as any other member of the Corporation. He asked the councillors not to be carried away by the sentimental speech and tall talk in which Mr. Kabrajee had indulged, but to treat the matter as one of finance and from a business point of view. Colonel Merewether went out of his way when he pointed out that literary education was at present a drug on the market, and that those who received literary education were not able to earn their own bread. He (Mr. Mehta) referred Colonel Merewether to the speech of the Viceroy at the Convocation of the University of Calcutta in which he had answered the question which had been raised by Colonel Merewether. The Viceroy, in closing his remarks said that he could never imagine that a man would be the worse for any education which he might receive whether he employed his education for the purpose of earning his livelihood or not. Leaving aside the question of the relative value of literary and technical education, he (Mr. Mehta) was prepared to admit that the promotion of technical education in the city would be productive of very important results. But, he asked, on whom lay the duty of promoting that education? There was no legal liability placed on the Corporation to spend even a pie for the maintenance of that institution which ought to be supported by Government in the same way as they were bound to support higher education. The Act distinctly laid down that the Corporation ought to support primary education, but they were [illegible] to contribute from their savings to a legitimate extent, towards the support of objects like technical education. Although the revenue derived by Government was considerably larger than the revenue of the Municipality, yet the Government hesitated to increase their grant by Rs. 10,000. Had not the Corporation done their duty by contributing gladly and cheerfully Rs. 10,000, while Government had only paid Rs. 25,000 for that purpose. He would be the first to propose an increase in the grant in future years when certain questions which were pending settlement between the Government and the Corporation had been finally settled.

Brigade-Surgeon Banks agreeing with Colonel Merewether and said that there was nothing more important than electric engineering and plumbing, particularly the latter in view of the large quantity of water which they soon expected to be brought down into the city, and the Corporation would therefore do well to sanction the increased grant.

The Municipal Commissioner said that on the 1st August, 1891, he received a letter from the honorary secretary to the Victoria Technical Institute, stating that it might not be out of place to mention that Government had increased its permanent grant from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 35,000 per annum. It was on the strength of that statement that he gave the Standing Committee the information which had been omitted in the introductory remarks. He agreed with Mr. Mehta that the statement which had been made that day that the Government grant had not been settled with certainty, but was still under consideration, made a serious difference whether the Corporation grant, should be raised or not.

Colonel Merewether said that when that statement was made there was good reason for believing that Government would increase the grant. The question had not yet been settled, but it was hoped that more money would be granted by Government. If Government did not increase their grant, there was all the more necessary for an increased grant from the Corporation.

Dr. Bhalchandra supported Mr. Mehta.

Mr. Carroll then replied.

The amendment was then put and carried by 24 votes to 18, and on being put as a substantive motion was carried by 24 votes to 20.

DEMAND FOR A POLL: A SCENE.

Mr. Kabrajee arose and demanded a poll, on the amendment, remarking that three gentlemen were then signing the request.

The President said that whilst the request was being signed and before the poll was taken, he would put the original motion of Mr. Carroll that the estimate for education be passed leaving out the question of the grant in order to expedite business, the grant being dealt with at the termination of the poll.

The motion was then put, and the estimate passed without opposition.

Mr. Kabrajee then presented the written petition for a poll.

Mr. Mehta arose and said: You are not bound Mr. President to grant a poll without a written application is produced before you proceed with the next motion. No written application was put in before the motion was proceeded with, and I submit it would be utterly *ultra vires* to allow the poll to be taken.

Dr. Blaney: Is the President in order in going on with other business when a poll is demanded?

Mr. Mehta: The President was justified in going on to other business if no written application was put in.

Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya: There was nothing done irregularly, all the President did was to endeavour to save time. Mr. Mehta now wants to take advantage, because he is in opposition to those who demanded the poll.

Mr. Mehta: I rise to a point of order, I object to such insinuations. They are utterly unjustifiable and it is an insult to the President, and an insult to the Corporation.

Mr. Barbhaya: At the time, Mr. President, you said you would take the poll, Mr. Kabrajee had then got the signatures to the application. There is nothing out of order.

Mr. Sayani: I submit the application is perfectly in order, because the amendment and subsequent motion relate to the same thing. The proposition——

Mr. Mehta: What proposition?

Mr. Sayani: I must ask Mr. Mehta to sit down, he has certainly been out of order more than anyone else.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban: It seems to me that we are perfectly in order in taking the poll. The section of the Act supports that, and the proposition was in order when it was put before the Corporation.

Mr. Mehta: On what is the poll demanded? Mr. Sayani misunderstood me.

Mr. Sayani: I did not.

Mr. Mehta: He has no right——

The President: Let me appeal to you Mr. Sayani to allow Mr. Mehta to speak. He has risen to a point of order. I shall be glad to hear you later.

Mr. Mehta: If people would not get excited they would see what I wished to point out. Mr. Sayani misunderstood my interruption. Two votes have been taken, one on the amendment and one on the motion as a substantive proposition, is it on the amendment you demand a poll or on the proposition. The words on the application are simply "on the question."

Mr. Kabrajee: I asked before.

Mr. Mehta: Will you allow me to finish? The people who are never out of order won't let me finish. (Laughter.) They forget that you (the President) had taken the voting on the question before they handed in their paper. Supposing you agree to a poll on the first vote on the amendment what becomes of the second.

The President: I feel quite satisfied of one thing, there can be no harm or difficulty if a poll, for those who voted for or against the amendment with their hand will do so on paper. I, therefore, allow the poll to be taken. Tellers were then nominated, and the pole taken.

The President: I find that when the amendment was put 24 voted for it and 18 against. There are now 23 for the amendment and 23 against. Under the circumstances, believing that in the two previous occasions when the Corporation voted its voice was for the amendment, I must now give my casting vote in favour of the amendment.

The incident terminated, and the Corporation adjourned until Thursday next.

THE CHRISTIAN KINGDOM SOCIETY.

THE Christian Kingdom Society held their meeting on Saturday, in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., Byculla Branch. A good number of members and friends were present. Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, District Judge of Tanna, in his remarks alluded to the suggestion made as to the singing of hymns in a former committee, and read a reply from the Rev. Mr. Smith to the purport that the bringing into use of certain forms of prayers and songs in the meeting would culminate into a form of worship, and then into a sect, which was against the spirit of their only rule—"That the members shall endeavour in all things to render faithful and loyal obedience to the Spirit of Christ. Mr. Crawford, next in introducing the lecturer, Mr. Bloomfield said he hoped that he would not make the same mistake a former lecturer had made in commencing his lecture with the words "Mr. President, &c.," as the rules of the Society provides no president.

Mr. Bloomfield next read a very useful address detailing in a concise and appropriate manner the objects and principles of the Christian Kingdom Society. He said that in a striking passage in his "French Revolution" Carlyle broke away for a moment from the noise and tumult of contending parties to remind himself that elsewhere the same "westering sun was looking down on reapers amid peaceful woody fields, on old women spinning in cottages, and on ships far out on the silent main." Some such contrast as this, he continued, occurred to him, when weary of the wrangling and jangling of orators and preachers contending for their opinions and their sects, and turning his thoughts to the selfish, silent workers, unnoticed and unknown, who, by simple kindly words and self-sacrificing deeds were gradually and silently establishing the Kingdom of Heaven among men. Some such thought must have been in the mind of Christ himself when surrounded by the ostentatious teachers and preachers of His day, He drew a picture of the quiet working of the leaven among the meal and of the seed growing secretly. The story of the Meravians who dreamed not all in vain of a *unitas fratum* was still blazoned bright on the pages of Christian chronicles. They, too, turned away from the Babel and Bedlam of a Christianity that cometh with observation, and sought to found a Freemasonry whose token and watchword was "Love." By their fruits shall ye know them, and by this one test all men knew that the Moravians were subjects of a kingdom that is not of this world. And now they looked down on all those things which made for the disunion of Christendom on armies arrayed in the name of Christ, on taunt given for taunt, and stroke for stroke, in the name of Christ they were led to turn from all these struggles for precedence and all these attempts to exclude men who do not hold our opinions from the pale of Christianity to that great body of humble-minded and unselfish workers, who were silently and without ostentation endeavouring to fulfil the Master's will in "Love." It was some such feeling as this that impelled a young clergyman of the Church of England, nine years ago, to give up his official work, in order that he might devote himself to the bringing in of a spirit of unity and sympathy among every section of Christians. In the pursuit of his object he found it necessary, while holding his own views most strongly to avoid all discussions on theology and church order and all appearance of working in the interests of his own church. His main objects were to urge upon all Christians the necessity for personal loyalty and complete consecration to the service of God, and to impress upon them that every man had an influence which he could exert upon his fellows and that the influence should be exerted in the interests of righteousness and truth. This desire for greater holiness and larger charity had long been in his heart, but the following simple incident led him to give himself absolutely to the work. A few young girls in the course of an evening's gossip in pure lightness and thoughtlessness of heart made uncharitable and untruthful remarks about absent school-fellows. This led one of them to exclaim, "How very unchristian we have been, and having thought seriously of how much evil was caused by foolish conversation they determined to unite in an endeavour to be truthful and charitable in their language about others. The watchfulness induced by this practice was found gradually to create an unconscious habit of obedience to this rule of love. The Secretary joining this fellowship and finding the subjection to this simple rule most helpful asked himself why cannot we apply this to our actions as well as to our words? Why cannot we band together Christians of all classes and creeds, without entering into theological controversy in an endeavour in all things to render faithful and loyal obedience to the spirit of God. He soon found that this rule was a practical one and covered the whole field of life, so simple that it could not be evaded, so universally accepted that it laid its obligation on every man. Yet he could not look round on any department of life—domestic, social, commercial and political—without seeing the rule so generally accepted in theory was too often neglected in practice. Ever and ever again he found men of standing in the commercial and political world who said the rule could not possibly be followed. Even members of Christian Churches seem taken aback when asked if they were willing to pledge themselves to live in accordance with the rule, and some of them have said Oh! dear me, I dare not pledge myself to it! I could never think of keeping it, and yet they call themselves Christians and see no inconsistency in belonging to a Christian church "Certainly the voluntary and deliberate acceptance of this rule has been found to make many much more careful in their action and words and more anxious to avail themselves of opportunities of helping one another.

The assembly dispersed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Bloomfied.

RETURN OF LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

LORD RANDOLPH Churchill arrived in Southampton Water, on board the Union steamship Scot, on Friday morning, 8th ult. Lady Randolph and her son went down to Netley to meet the Scot.

In conversation with Reuter's representative, who also boarded the Scot at Netley, Lord Randolph said he had thoroughly enjoyed his tour through South Africa and Mashonaland, and had highly appreciated the kindness he had received on all hands. His tour had been most instructive. He had great hopes of the future of the Chartered Company's territories, but the country must be further developed before any definite information could be given. Lord Randolph was very pleased to hear of Mr. Rhodes's complete recovery, as Mr. Rhodes was, he said, the man indispensable to the welfare and progress of South Africa. On being informed that reports were current that he was about to enter the Diplomatic service, Lord Randolph replied:—"You may give that a complete denial. There is not a word of truth in the report. As to politics I have not had time yet to think of them." Asked by another correspondent as to whether there was the slightest truth in the suggestion that he was about to abandon politics for diplomacy, he said that was the first he had heard of it. Questions in regard to other diplomatic appointments, including the successorship to Sir William White and the Viceroyalty of India, were put to Lord Randolph, who laughed and stated that some newspapers had done nothing but lie about him ever since he left England. When asked as to his seat in Parliament and the possibility of his contesting Central Birmingham, he replied: "What's the matter with my seat? I am the member for South Paddington." In reply to further questions, he said that he had heard nothing as to the political development in which his name had been so largely canvassed. In regard to Mashonaland, he said he had nothing to add to what he had already stated in his letters. He thought that that country supplied good chances, which perseverance and activity would develop in course of time. He was convinced that the country would become a prosperous one were it properly prospected. He personally had purchased half a mine, and the people in that portion of the country were very hopeful as to the results of the property hereabouts.

PROPOSED REFORMS IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE COLERIDGE has sent to the *Times* some correspondence which has passed between him and the Lord Chancellor with reference to possible amendments in the procedure and practice of the Supreme Court. In his letter to Lord Halsbury, Lord Coleridge says that he has received a joint communication from Lord Justice Bowen and Mr. Justice Mathew calling attention to many points in the working of the present system of judicature which required investigation, and probably amendment. He considers that the judges have power, under the 75th section of the Judicature Act, to recommend to the Secretary of State any change which they think desirable. At the meeting of the Council of the Judges this month, therefore, his lordship proposes to move for the appointment of a committee to consider and to report to the Council upon such subjects as the following:—

The circuit system, as regards civil business, and in connection with this on the present system of venues.

The present block in the Chancery Division of the High Court, and how far the present practice of that Division contributes to, or creates, it.

The multiplication of the number of appeals which, with their attendant costs, has been one of the evil effects of the Judicature Acts.

The expenses of appeals of the House of Lords.

The general costliness of litigation in our courts.

The disappearance, or at least the great diminution, of commercial business; the causes of that diminution; and whether any attempts to bring it back to the courts of law be practicable or desirable.

The desirability of some legal means of reviewing sentences in criminal cases.

Lord Halsbury, in his reply, approves of the course suggested by the Lord Chief Justice, and expresses his willingness to summon the Council of Judges to take the matter into consideration.

MR. MARTIN WOOD'S recent not over-judicious letter to an evening paper respecting Mr. Dadabhai Na

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE elevation of Sir William Thomson to the peerage has given lively satisfaction in scientific circles. The general opinion is that the honour is richly deserved and well bestowed. As in the case of Lord Tennyson, it is something of a new departure. Men of science have been created baronets before, but rarely, if ever, peers. Michael Faraday held the opinion that a great man of science could not be honoured by a title any more than a great poet, and that it confounded a rarity with a fairly numerous class; but, on the other hand, the title does not make its recipient less of a poet or an investigator, and it is surely better to have men of intellect in the peerage than men of money. The new peer has no family, and the title will, therefore, become extinct.

Art and science have been prettily united in the new weather vane of Madison-square Garden, New York. The vane is a statue of Diana in the act of shooting an arrow towards the point from which the wind is coming. The figure was modelled by the well-known American sculptor, Augustus St. Gaudens, and cast in copper by Mr. Mullins of Salem, Ohio. It is 18ft. high, and mounted on a hollow ball, which is supported by means of two ball bearings and vertical pipes or axes decending into the tower. The entire statue with bow and arrow turns according to the direction of the wind, provided its pressure is at least ½lb. on the square foot. Beneath the figure is a crescent, 12ft. from tip to tip, glazed with small panes, and containing 66 incandescent lamps, which are illuminated at night. There are also ten lamps with reflectors, which project their light upwards on the figure. The height of the vane is 347ft. above the ground, and the effect of the illumination is very striking.

Trials have been made at Sandy Hook of the new disappearing gun carriage, invented by Mr. H. A. Spiller, of the South Boston Iron Works, U.S. The carriage is of steel and comes automatically into position as easily as a rifle raised to the shoulder. The recoil is also checked so smoothly, that the gun settles down behind the rampart without the least shock. The weight of the carriage is 55 tons, and the full charge of powder used in the gun is 250lbs., which is capable of giving an initial velocity of 1,975ft. per second to a projectile of 570lbs. The breech of the gun is supported from the carriage on two pairs of hinged legs, which are worked by compressed air, so as to lower the gun backward below, or raise it forward above the rampart.

A new snow plough, or rather fanner, called the "Rotary," has lately been employed on the Union Pacific and South Pacific Railways of America with great success. It may be described as a vertical turbine or vaned wheel, revolving on a horizontal axis inside a box or case attached to the front of the locomotive. When driven by the engine, it whirls up the snow and ejects it in an avalanche 50 feet clear of the track.

It is becoming clearer every day that American anthropology is not the simple matter it has hitherto been supposed, and that there is a great diversity of race among the aborigines of that continent, notwithstanding the brown colour of their skin. Quite recently a curious temple of stone, which appears to be of earlier date than the Incas, has been discovered near Huaraz, in Peru. The building, which is vaulted with stone, encloses a stone altar and a great basin of stone. Upon the altar were found a variety of relics, including two large sea-shells, plated with gold leaf and connected by a golden chain, there were also a number of little golden bullocks. Similar chains of silver and copper, tubes of gold, laurel leaves of gold, and other articles jointed with gold, silver or tin, were likewise found, and serve to show that the builders of the temple, whoever they were, had a considerable knowledge of the art of working metals.

The bark of the Australian Mimosa (or "Magnosa" tree) is now employed as tannin in France and also in this country, especially for hides intended to make "Morocco" leather. It gives the skin a slightly reddish tint, which is a novelty. The richness of the bark in tannin has also led M. Gaillard, of Marseilles, to use it as an anti-incrustator for boilers. It will be remembered that the leaves of the eucalyptus or gum tree have also been employed for this purpose.

Mineral naphtha is added to alcohol to make it undrinkable, but, according to the *Chemical News*, there are men working in chemical works who not only drink the nauseated spirit, but are capable of swallowing coal naphtha itself. If the authorities of the Revenue wish to remedy this state of things, they are recommended to try Dippel's animal oil, which is used for the purpose in Germany. If is a bone oil equally loathsome in smell and taste.

The soporific effects of the lettuce were known to the ancient Greeks; but it has been reserved for a modern chemist, Mr. T. S. Dymond, to find the cause in the alkaloid hyoscyamine which is active in belladona, henbane, and some other plants of the solanaceæ. The lettuce belongs to the Compositæ.

Some time ago the French Minister of Posts and Telegraphs sent out M. Lerullaz to Malaysia to procure plants of the Isonandra or Gutta Percha tree. He has returned with several specimens which are to be planted in Algeria and French Guiana. M. Lerullaz finds that the tree is not so nearly extinct in Malaysia as was thought, as he discovered a considerable forest of it, and he has also contrived a method of milking the tree without killing it.

Mr. Haly, Curator of the Colombo Museum, has discovered that carbolized oil is one of the most perfect preservatives of the colours of fish and other animal specimens. The most delicate frogs, snakes, and geckoes retain their evanescent tints when kept in it. Spiders, crustacea, centipedes, and so on are also preserved by it; but so far, Mr. Haly has not succeeded with marine invertebrates. The oil is cocoanut, which mixes with carbolic acid in all proportions. A full account of the preservative is given in the last annual report of the Colombo Museum.

Ransome's scyclometer for showing the variations of speed in the motors used for electric lighting is made by Messrs. Manlovee, Alliott, and Co., of Nottingham. It is capable of representing the fluctuations of speed during a single revolution of the motor shaft, and hence of indicating whether or not the fly-wheel is heavy enough. The intervals of time are measured by a vibrating tuning fork, which by means of a stylus describes a wavy line on a revolving barrel of smoked paper.

Nickel steel, an alloy first brought into public notice by Mr. James Riley, of the Steel Company of Scotland, is likely to play an important part in engineering. It has been adopted for armour-plates by the Admiralty, and it bids fair to supersede steel in boilers. Its breaking strain is no less than 47 tons per square inch of sectional area, or nearly twice that of ordinary boiler steel; while its elongation on breaking is 23 per cent.—or about the same as boiler steel. A company is being formed to undertake its manufacture for a variety of uses.

An examination of a box of old papers preserved in the "Muniment Room of the Law Society" has led to the discovery that the association, which has been irreverently termed the lawyers' trade union, is not the thing of yesterday that it is commonly supposed to be, but an institution that can trace its origin backwards for at least a century and a half. The papers consist of old minute books of meetings, bundles of letters, lists of provisions and wines, plans of dinner tables, and other documents. The earliest minute discovered refers to 1739. It records the proceedings at a meeting of "The Society of Gentlemen Practisers in the Courts of Law and Equity," which seems clearly to have been the progenitor of the present Society, established in Chancery-lane in 1823. The usual scene of the original society's convivial meetings seems to have been the "Old Devil" Tavern, now no more, but formerly opposite to the "Cock" Tavern, and within two doors of Temple Bar, a place of resort mentioned by Ben Jonson and frequented by lawyers, who wrote up on their chamber doors, "Gone to the Devil." The general meetings, as they were termed, were held twice a year, usually in February and the end of June or early in July, and commenced with a dinner at two. "How long these dinners lasted (says Mr. V. J. Chamberlain in the *Law Quarterly Review*) we are not told, but by a happy accident the plan of the dinner on the 21st July, 1775, has been preserved, and we have dishes of 'chumps of beef pasty's, fruit pies,' &c located, and on the same occasion we have the wine bill—certainly not an extravagant one." The dinner over, the business commenced, interspersed with, or alternating with toasts somewhat as follows: "The King, Queen, and Family;" Orders made for contributions; "The Lord High Chancellor;" Committee's report on accounts: "The Lord Chief Justice and Judges of the King's Bench;" the minutes of the last meeting and Committee's reports; "The Master of the Rolls;" Stewards appointed: and so forth.

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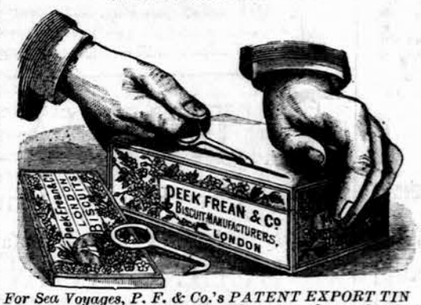

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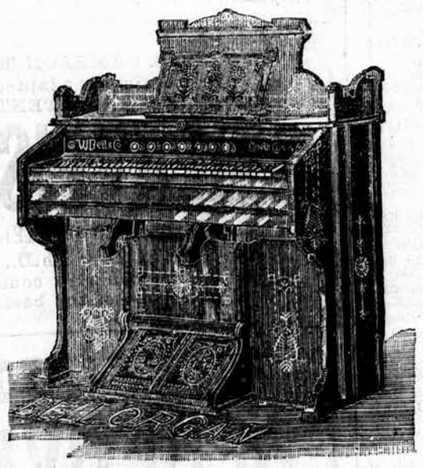

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